

Teachers vote for boycott of national tests

Baker expects parents to revolt over NUT move

By Sarah Thompson, Education Reporter

Mr Kenneth Baker, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, is set for a huge confrontation with the largest and most militant teaching union, the National Union of Teachers, over national curriculum tests.

At its conference yesterday, the union voted by a narrow majority to refuse to co-operate with the Government's plans to introduce national benchmark tests for children aged seven, 11 and 14.

The tests are a key part of Mr Baker's proposed national curriculum and the Government intends to make teachers give children remedial lessons, possibly out of school hours, if the tests show gaps in their knowledge.

Mr Baker is understood to be deeply angry at the union's rejection of his plan. He is believed to be anticipating a widespread parental backlash against the union which, he hopes, will force it to change its position.

The proposal has had wide-ranging support and both the Alliance and the Labour Party

have indicated that they, too, would favour introducing a national curriculum.

The union's decision, which was proposed by members of the militant Inner London Teachers' Association, means that the union will now make the issue of testing a high priority in its pre-general election campaign.

A committee chaired by Sir John Kingman, vice-chancellor of Bristol University, is already working on the English curriculum and benchmarks or "attainment targets" as the Department of Education

and Science is to call them, in that subject.

Two more working parties on mathematics and science are to be set up after the Easter holiday.

Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the union, said that the tests "were a reversion to practices of the time of the 11-plus which have been thoroughly discredited. Mr Baker is putting the clock back."

The union also snubbed an appeal from Mr Giles Radice, the Labour Party's education spokesman, to call off strikes during a general election campaign.

Mr Jarvis said that strikes "did not begin at the request of Mr Radice or the Labour Party and will not be suspended at their request".

Strikes could continue through an election campaign, he added, but only in consultation with the National

Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, the second largest union with whom the NUT has devised joint action for next term.

Mr Radice had told a fringe meeting of delegates that strike action by teachers during a general election campaign would damage Labour's chances of winning.

Leaders of the NUT are fighting off calls by their militant wing for nationwide strikes.

Yesterday Mr Ian Morgan, union president, over-ruled a demand from the floor which would have led to a debate on nationwide strikes today.

The conference is today to give its assent to the joint strike and other action campaign by their union and the NAS/UTW.

Guidelines telling teachers to work to rule as soon as Mr Baker puts his new Teachers' Pay and Conditions Act into force on April 30 have been drawn up but will not be revealed to delegates until today.

Talks between local education authorities and teachers' unions aimed at reaching an agreement on ideal class sizes and working conditions are to continue - even after Mr Baker has enforced his new legislation.

Mr John Pearman, Labour leader of the local authorities' negotiating team at the Acsed talks last autumn, told the NUT conference that "Mr Baker cannot stop us from meeting together".



Princess Anne leaving St George's chapel, Windsor, with her son Peter Phillips yesterday after attending an Easter Sunday service (Photograph: Julian Herbert).

Easter sunshine draws the crowds

By Mark Ellis

Millions of day-trippers took to the coast to enjoy the sun, sand and sea for the Easter break and last night the motoring organizations were urging people to stagger their journeys home today to avoid chaos on the roads.

Traffic was mostly moderate yesterday as most travellers had made an early start in the good weather.

Garwick airport reported record departures on all routes to continental and other resorts as did cross-Channel ferry ports.

A motor cyclist and his woman pillion passenger, both from Wolverhampton, died on Saturday night when their machine collided with a caravane near Hilton, Staffordshire.

Students on an exchange visit from a German swim-

ming club were among 17 people slightly hurt yesterday when their coach and another crashed at Thurston, Leicestershire.

Three friends died instantly yesterday when their car hit a tree and overturned. They were named as Miss Samantha Tyrell, aged 18, of Russell Road, East Wittering, Miss Denise Lucy, aged 19, of Azara Parade, Bracklesham Bay, and Mr Andrew Reeves, aged 18, of Third Avenue, Bracklesham Bay, all of West Sussex.

In the New Forest, Mr Ian Rockell, aged 25, of Cambridge Road, and Miss Sheelagh Greenies, of Foxes Pice, both of Marlow, Buckinghamshire, were killed

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Inquiry call on ex-MI6 chief

By Michael Evans
Defence Correspondent

The Prime Minister is to come under fresh pressure to hold an inquiry into Britain's intelligence services after allegations about the private life of the late Sir Maurice Oldfield, who for five years was head of MI6.

Mr Chapman Pincher, the author, who knew Sir Maurice during his intelligence career, says in a new book that he was a homosexual who consorted with young male prostitutes.

Shocked MPs yesterday said they would be calling on the Prime Minister to investigate the revelations. There was particular concern over claims that Lord Whitelaw, when he was Home Secretary, received a report on Sir Maurice Oldfield's alleged homosexual activities from the then Metropolitan Police Commissioner, Sir David McNeeney, in the late 1970s.

At that time, Sir Maurice was a special security coordinator in Northern Ireland after being brought out of retirement.

He had retired from MI6 in 1978 after an impeccable career in the Secret Intelligence Service, during which he had acquired a reputation for integrity and loyalty. He was regarded by the intelligence community and also by Mrs Thatcher as a Civil Servant of the highest quality.

But according to Mr Pincher, in his book *Traitors: The Labyrinths of Treason*, Special Branch officers who were giving Sir Maurice round-the-clock protection throughout his Northern Ireland appointment, discovered that male prostitutes were visiting him in his flat in Westminster.

A report was sent to the then Mr William Whitelaw, it was claimed, and Sir Maurice was warned by a senior minister "in the most direct language" to curb his behaviour.

It appeared that no further action was taken, although Sir Maurice resigned as Ulster security co-ordinator in 1980 through ill-health. He died a year later at the age of 65.

Yesterday the Home Office would not confirm whether a report had been sent by the police on Sir Maurice's private life.

The latest allegations of a scandal inside Britain's intelligence services comes after a series of revelations that have caused considerable damage to the integrity of both MI5 and MI6.

Mr Peter Wright, the former MI5 officer, has claimed in his book, *Spycatcher*, which has still not been published because of government action to stop it, that he was part of a team running a dirty tricks

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Tory MPs urge swift action on gazumping

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

Ministers are coming under severe pressure from Conservative MPs to produce a package aimed to make life easier for first-time home buyers, and especially to tackle the renewed outburst of "gazumping" - raising the price of a property after an agreement has been reached.

Conservative Central Office, which is sympathetic to action on this front, has been warned that despite the Conservative Government's pride in its record of increasing home ownership, voters want to see more done to take the hassle out of home-buying. Young couples, especially those buying a home for the first time, have been deterred by the complications and by last-minute price rises by gazumpers.

Tory MPs, particularly those in the South East, where house prices have been soaring, want urgent action on gazumping and would like to see the introduction of one-stop shops where solicitors working with an estate agent could do all the work necessary in buying a house.

They have been angered by the slowness of the Government's law officers in coming up with measures to tackle the renewed outbreak of gazumping and alarmed to discover that nobody within the Government seems to be specifically in charge of such a politically sensitive issue.

The Farrand Committee, the Law Commission's Standing Committee on Conveyancing, announced a scheme in January whereby both buyer and seller would vol-

untarily deposit a half per cent of the agreed purchase price with the vendor's solicitor before contracts are exchanged, with both deposits going to the injured party if the sale then fails to go through without good reason.

A similar sum was provided for in a Ten Minute Rule Bill introduced in the Commons in February by Conservative Mr John Heddle, chairman of the backbench environment committee and a vice-president of the Building Societies Association. His Bill, which has no prospect of becoming law, would have made the deposits compulsory.

But MPs who are pressing the Government for action believe that Ministers could be persuaded to institute a compulsory 2 per cent deposit backed by full legal sanctions which would act as a real deterrent to the would-be gazumper who pulled out of a sale in search of a higher price. On a house purchase of £70,000 that would amount to £1,400.

At the same time as protecting the would-be purchaser from the gazumper, such a penalty would also protect the genuine seller against the time-waster.

The scheme proposed by the Farrand Committee is to be tested in a six-month experiment by a firm of estate agents in Bromley, Kent (Christopher Warman writes). Baxter Payne and Lepper, one of the country's oldest estate agencies, is to offer the system as a voluntary option

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Helicopter rescue at Spanish hotel

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Police helicopters rescued guests from rooftop terraces yesterday when a fire swept through the Melia Hotel in the Spanish resort of Alicante, injuring about 40 tourists.

A police spokesman said 60 per cent of the 500 guests at the hotel were foreigners, mainly from Britain and Sweden. There were no details of the nationalities of those who were injured.

Six rooms were occupied by Britons, all of whom were evacuated and moved to another hotel. Four Spanish guests were taken to a local hospital and treated for smoke inhalation or minor injuries before being released.

A hotel spokesman said the fire warning system in the rooms failed to function. Prompt evacuation of the 1,200 guests prevented what might have been a major East-

ter holiday tragedy. Señor Cristóbal García, the hotel's manager, said:

The alarm was raised soon after 9 am, when smoke began pouring through windows of the six-storey building. Most guests escaped through the main doors or by climbing out of windows, but about 80 climbed onto the roof.

Two helicopters took turns to land on the terraces and carry out about 30 guests while other guests climbed down ladders.

Some 60 rooms and the guests' belongings in them were badly damaged before the firemen put out the blaze.

The alarm was raised by municipal policemen during their rounds on a routine check. Señor García said the fire was possibly caused by a cigarette butt from a guest who had already left the hotel.

INSIDE

Vaccines 'trigger' Aids virus

New vaccines or medicines may trigger Aids in people who are carrying the virus but have not developed it.

The first reported case of the acceleration of Aids caused by vaccination against another disease was in a US serviceman. It developed within two-and-a-half weeks of immunization. Page 3

MSC future

The Manpower Services Commission looks certain for either reorganization or abolition, whoever wins the general election, senior MSC officials believe. Page 2

Hope for Scot

Mr Robert Maxwell, a Scottish engineer, aged 38, who has been imprisoned in Libya since 1980, is expected to be freed and sent home within the next three days. Page 6

Russians hit

Tass has admitted that Muslim guerrillas based in Afghanistan staged their first raid into the Soviet Union since the Soviet military intervention in December 1979. Page 7

IN PART

Play-off win

Severiano Ballesteros won the Suze Open in a sudden death play-off against the British golfer, Ian Woosnam. Page 28

Test records

Brendon Kuruppu broke several Test cricket records with an undefeated 201 against New Zealand on his debut for Sri Lanka. Page 28

Portfolio

Because of the Easter holiday there is no Times Portfolio Gold competition today. It will resume tomorrow.

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Argentine officers shun raid on rebels

From Eduardo Cae, Buenos Aires

Rebellious Argentine Army staff held a military academy outside Buenos Aires for the third day yesterday amid strong indications that important elements within the armed forces were resisting orders to attack the base.

Señor Adolfo Gass, an influential Senator, said late on Saturday night that an attack on the installation had not yet taken place because of resistance "within the middle ranks" of the Army.

His comments were echoed by Señor Eduardo Cesa Angeloz, the governor of Córdoba province, who said there "appeared to have been a break in the chain of command", with junior officers resisting orders.

The crisis erupted in Córdoba last Thursday when 50-80 officers of the 14th Airborne Infantry Division said they were in a state of rebellion to support Major Ernesto Guillermo Barreiro. He had sought asylum in the base after refusing to appear before a civil court investigating charges against him of human rights violations. The men turned themselves over to the authorities on Friday after Major Barreiro fled the complex.

One Government House source said yesterday: "A fundamental tenet of the Argentine military is that no officer wants to take up arms against another."

Argentina observed a sombre Easter Day. Football matches and horse races were cancelled, and public transport was again free to allow everyone to attend another demonstration at the Plaza de

Mayo in front of Government House. A pact for the defence of democracy was signed between the Government and the nation's political and labour leaders. There were reports that a general strike of unlimited duration would be called in support of democracy.

Until the comments by Senator Gass, it had been generally believed here that

President Alfonsín yesterday vowed that he would personally ask rebel troops at the Campo de Mayo army base to surrender (AFP reports from Buenos Aires). "We are risking the shedding of blood between brothers," he told a crowd of 100,000 from a balcony of Government House in the Argentine capital.

The delay in attacking the base was because the Government wished to find a peaceful solution to the crisis. By yesterday, however, it had become clear that the majority of officers in the armed forces agreed with the rebels' objectives - if not with their tactics. Under the circumstances, it has become increasingly unclear how much real control the top military commanders have.

But efforts to end the rebellion peacefully are continuing, although without the slightest sign of progress. On Saturday, Monsignor Miguel Medina, the prelate to the armed services, met the rebels for 20 minutes, but refused to make any comment about what had been said.

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Talks begin on merger of European airlines

By Harvey Elliott
Air Correspondent

Talks aimed at creating a new giant European airline are being held in London and Oslo and could produce an outline proposal within the next few weeks.

Mr Jan Carlzon, the president of Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS), is leading the talks.

SAS, itself the product of the merged aviation interests of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, wants to take in Sabena of Belgium, Finnair of Finland, Austrian Airlines and British Caledonian (B Cal) to create a new "mega-carrier".

The new airline would be based partly in Scandinavia, with one huge airport catering for passengers from dozens of smaller regional centres, and partly in Europe, probably at Gatwick.

could take three years to work out following the announcement of an agreement in principle. The details would almost certainly involve a gradual merger with Finnair joining the new airline first and others following later.

B Cal already works closely with Sabena in operating a joint service to Atlanta, Georgia. It is less keen, however, on a full-scale merger, especially with SAS which has long been regarded as among the fiercest opponents of liberalization and fare cutting.

The British airline, however, is following up preliminary discussions with the French independent long-haul airline UTA, a number of airlines in the United States, which, it is believed, could provide domestic passengers to link with its overseas flights.

Meanwhile, yesterday it firmly rejected any attempt by British Air-

ways (BA) to grab any of its routes. "Any attempt to do so would be resisted fiercely," a B Cal spokesman said.

The airline also described a hint last week by Mr Colin Marshall, BA's chief executive, that his airline would seek to dominate Britain's aviation industry as "a classic display of the arrogance of monopoly".

But although any close co-operation between the two British long-haul airlines is clearly out of the question - at least in the immediate future - it is now widely recognized in both industry and government circles that major mergers are inevitable.

When Europe effectively becomes one state in 1992 - with a breakdown of customs' barriers, incidentally bringing an end to duty-free sales - the way will be open both legally and financially for mergers to occur. Already Europe's smaller independent airlines fear the giants, such as

Lufthansa, British Airways and Air France. Now, in an almost continuous series of discreet meetings, they are trying to work out how best they can get together to protect themselves both from the dominance of the big three and also from the increasing aggression and power of the Americans.

Meanwhile BA is trying to complete a major deal in the United States, in which it would link its timetable to that of a major domestic American airline.

It says both airlines would benefit, with the Americans having access to international routes and BA having the opportunity to sell to the millions of Americans not living near an airport served by the British carrier.

Flare-ups along border

Symbolic PLO raid in Israel

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, and Ian Murray, Jerusalem

For the first time in more than seven years, Palestinian guerrillas crossed Israel's border with Lebanon yesterday, killing two Israeli soldiers before being shot dead themselves - and bringing an immediate Israeli air strike by helicopter gunships against an alleged guerrilla base in southern Lebanon.

Reports on the operation, by three guerrillas from Mr Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation (PLO), said they penetrated almost half-a-mile inside Israel before being intercepted.

The guerrilla raid was almost certainly timed to coincide with today's meeting of the Palestine National Council (PNC) in Algiers at which Mr Arafat will try to re-unite his divided PLO.

There were no immediate details of casualties in Israel's retaliatory air strike against a

one-storey building near the Rashidiyah refugee camp, outside the Lebanese port of Tyre.

The entire Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982, in which around 17,500 people died, was ostensibly undertaken to remove the threat of PLO attacks on Galilee from southern Lebanon. As he opens the PNC conference in Algiers this morning Mr Arafat has therefore claimed that his guerrillas are back in business.

According to the Israelis, the Palestinians intended to take civilian hostages when they infiltrated the border before dawn not far from the Israeli Menara kibbutz. The last time Palestinians penetrated Israel on this scale, in 1980, they entered the kibbutz of Misgav and murdered a child and a man.

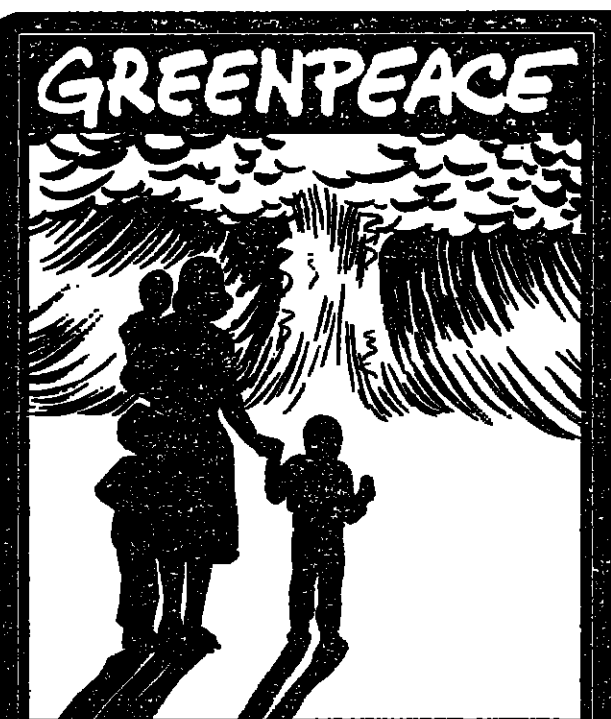
Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli Defence Minister, said yesterday that there had been a determined attempt to infiltrate Israel from Lebanon.

Mr Rabin gave no further details, but he was speaking only hours after Israeli troops claimed to have fought off a major attack by the Hezbollah (Party of God) militia in South Lebanon, during which 18 militiamen were said to have died.

The attack was similar to another earlier this year in which the Hezbollah mounted a determined and well-planned assault on a position known to be defended by the Israeli-backed "South Lebanon Army (SLA)".

It was said to have taken place just west of Kantara, near where two Israeli soldiers were killed only a week ago.

The earlier attack succeeded in overrunning the positions, but this time, Israeli sources say, it failed totally.



NUCLEAR WEAPONS

While the world waits for nuclear arms reductions, now warheads are being tested, buried and added to the stockpiles - daily.

Greenpeace advocates a ban on nuclear weapons tests to stop new types of warheads replacing the old.

Greenpeace has intercepted French, British and US nuclear tests and protested in the USSR, all to bring about test nuclear disarmament.

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New peril looms as routine vaccination activates Aids virus

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Routine vaccinations could cause Aids in patients who were carrying the virus but had not previously developed the disease.

Doctors in the United States say a serviceman developed the disease unusually quickly within two and a half weeks of being given a series of multiple immunizations.

Researchers working on other diseases now face the additional hurdle of ensuring that any new vaccines or medicines do not activate the Aids virus.

The first reported case of the acceleration of Aids caused by vaccination against another disease was reported in the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

As the doctors questioned the safety of vaccines based on the *vaccinia* organism, more evidence emerged to support their findings.

Scientists at the Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research, at Cambridge, and at the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, in the United States, have isolated a protein molecule which is part of the body's normal defence against infections.

It is called NF- κ B and arouses the dormant Aids

virus when other supposedly safe vaccines are injected into the body.

The details are described by Dr Gary Nabel and Dr David Baltimore in a paper in the latest issue of the scientific journal, *Nature*.

Their findings are crucial for the development of new medicines. Scientists may have to devise a compound that blocks the action of the NF- κ B molecule as part of any anti-Aids drug or vaccine.

By chance, anxiety about employing the *vaccinia* organism, which causes cow pox in cattle, as the basis for a vaccine against HIV, the Aids virus, has coincided with an alternative approach by scientists at Oxford University.

Vaccinia was a promising organism because it was used for the vaccine against small pox and biologists are familiar with its behaviour.

Dr Alan Kingsman and Dr Susan Kingsman, a husband and wife team of research biochemists, at Oxford, were aware that a *vaccinia*-based vaccine would incorporate a fragment of material taken from the Aids virus itself.

Instead, their idea is to manufacture a molecule in the laboratory that looked like an

Aids virus from the outside, but which had none of the genetic molecules inside which would cause the infection to spread.

The Aids virus spreads by subverting the body's T-cells, which normally produce antibodies to neutralize harmful infections.

In Aids, the T-cells are turned into factories for producing HIV.

Opticians in Britain are increasingly reluctant to treat patients suffering from Aids, according to a survey carried out by their own trade magazine. Forty per cent of the 145 opticians who responded to the survey, carried out by *Optician* magazine, said they would not work alongside an Aids sufferer and another 14 per cent said they would not examine a patient with the disease.

Their attitudes were condemned by a spokesman for the Terrence Higgins Trust who said: "I can see no reason why they should worry about being infected."

"Clearly, they know nothing about Aids. I suggest they should find out more before making such outrageous statements."

Scientists' deaths linked to inquiry

Tony Dawe

The mysterious deaths of several scientists working on defence projects were being linked last night to a corruption inquiry as MPs insisted that the Ministry of Defence must make a statement about the bizarre trail of suicides and disappearances.

The latest man to die, Mr Victor Moore, aged 46, from East Meon, Hampshire, was said by his wife to have been working under considerable strain at Marconi Space and Defence Systems at Portsmouth, which is at the centre of a top secret fraud inquiry.

He is the fourth scientist from Marconi or a sister company to have died unexpectedly in the past eight months and the second who worked at the Portsmouth base, where the corruption inquiry into defence contracts began at the end of last year.

It is being carried out by the Ministry of Defence fraud squad, a team so secret that the ministry has in the past denied its existence.

There is no suggestion that Mr Moore was involved in the inquiry but his death, after the others, has led to fresh demands from both Labour and SDP defence spokesmen for a full-scale inquiry.

A suicide verdict was returned at an inquest last week on Mr Moore who died of a drugs overdose. His wife, Margaret, said that her husband, a design engineer, hated working on weapons systems.

The other man who had worked for Marconi at Portsmouth was Mr Ashraf Sharif, who later moved to the company's Stanmore plant. He died last October on the day he was to see his local Labour MP, Mr Eric Deakin, in Walthamstow, north-east London - apparently by committing suicide on a common near Bristol, 120 miles from his home.

His death was the second of a Marconi computer expert in Bristol in two months. Last August Mr Vimal Dajibhai, aged 24, was found dead beneath the Clifton suspension bridge.

As *The Times* reported last month, Mr Sharif and Mr Dajibhai and the disappearance of a third scientist in Derbyshire.

Last month Mr David Sands, a project manager at Marconi's sister company, Easams, in Camberley, Surrey, died in a car crash.

Life saver NHS card in trials

By Mark Ellis

A credit card-size white plastic strip fitted with a tiny microchip could become a life saver for millions of people and cut the administrative costs of the National Health Service if trials prove successful.

The first six months of the two year experiment with 2,300 patients in Wales carrying the cards containing computerized records of prescribed drugs and medical histories have shown favourable results.

Now the Department of Health and Social Security, which is paying for the trials, has hired a firm specializing in medical information systems to evaluate the cards' use this summer.

Dr Robert Stevens, a lecturer at the University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology in Cardiff, pioneered the development of the drug identity cards, during research into the use of computers in pharmacy.

In emergencies doctors in casualty wards would be able to identify a patient quickly by inserting the card into a computer and getting a read-out of the patient's drug prescriptions, medical conditions, blood group and other vital information.

Pharmacists would be able to check that drugs prescribed were safe when taken with other medicines and the computerized records could replace the time-consuming paperwork involved in pricing DHSS prescriptions.

"All the information we have been putting on to computer is information both doctors and pharmacists consider non-confidential and some of it is computer coded so it would be useless to anyone outside the medical field", Dr Stevens said.

At present the trials are limited to patients of a general practice at Pontypriid in Wales and one pharmacy. Additional information on the cards includes reminder dates for cervical smears, immunization details and allergies.

Britons held in Paris after cocaine find

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Two Britons are to appear in a Paris court tomorrow after an international investigation into cocaine trafficking led by Scotland Yard detectives co-operating with French and Dutch police.

They were named as Terence Brett, aged 46, and Kenneth O'Rourke, aged 34, both believed to be from east London.

Officers believe the arrests are a blow to a drug ring linking Colombian cocaine producers and east London criminal gangs. The investigation began two months ago with intelligence gathered by

the Yard's special task force which is combating organized crime.

The two men held over the weekend in Paris were arrested last Friday as they were changing flights at Charles de Gaulle airport. They had arrived on a flight from Colombia and were due to catch another to London.

French drugs investigators discovered five kilos of cocaine, estimated to be worth £750,000, hidden in an overcoat belonging to one of the men.

Drugs worth £200,000 were discovered in subsequent raids in east London.

Climbing expeditions

Everest fee set at £100,000

A race has been started to find sponsors for an all-British attempt on Mount Everest by a route no Briton has conquered before.

But £100,000 of the money needed for the expedition, by a team from the Armed Forces, must be paid to the Chinese for the privilege of starting the assault on the world's highest mountain from Beijing.

Already 110 servicemen and women have applied to join the 36-strong team which leaves Britain next March. Businesses which hope to have export links with China are being approached for sponsorship.

The payment was agreed under a special treaty signed by Colonel Henry Day, the deputy leader of next year's expedition, and Xi Xian Chun, vice-president of the Chinese mountaineering association.

The money is to cover the cost of transporting about 20 tons of equipment across China, four drivers, a Chinese liaison officer for attempting Everest. "The Chinese have very expensive carriers, and they have complete control over all our transportation in China and our accommodation, plus

the fees for the mandatory Chinese who are coming with us," Colonel Day said.

Colonel Day, who was a member of the first British team to conquer Annapurna in Nepal, said that the Chinese would also sort out any problems with locals on the route.

"The only difficulty one can imagine is the dispute over payment and the yak drivers helping themselves to our kit. We would very much rely on the Chinese mountaineering association and they would sort it out."

The £100,000 payment was "definitely worth it because Everest is the ultimate peak in a mountaineer's career".

The expedition will attempt the summit by climbing the notorious West Ridge, from the Rongbuk glacier and on to the Lho La, a prominent col to the west of the main peak. The team, led by Colonel Douglas Keelan will then traverse the West Ridge and up the Hornbein to the summit.

An artist has been made a second lieutenant (unpaid) in the Royal Corps of Transport so that he can paint soldiers climbing a peak in the Karakoram (Ronald Faux writes). Mr Lincoln Rowe, aged 35,

of Milnthorpe, Kinross, has joined the joint British-Indian army expedition which has left for Sagar Kangri (25,317ft) an unclimbed summit on the Chinese border with the Ladakh region of Kashmir.

Mr Rowe has spent his artistic career capturing dramatic scenery. He recorded the aftermath of the Falklands campaign and was official artist on a military expedition to Kirat Chuli (24,150ft) in the Himalayas in 1985.

"Paintings are an important and valuable record. It is fair to say that people now are saturated with photographic images on film, television and in magazines. Camera technology has reached a point where anyone can take a good photograph and it is only in the hands of an expert that a camera becomes a really creative medium. I believe that a painting can absorb the whole atmosphere, the changing light and all the emotional ingredients in a scene rather than just one fleeting fraction of a second caught through the lens", he said.

A retrospective exhibition of Lincoln Rowe's work is now on show at the Scottish Gallery in Edinburgh.



Mr Goronwy Wynne Roberts will today climb back aboard the steam engine "Russell", which he last drove 50 years ago. The narrow gauge locomotive was built in 1906 and ran on the Welsh Highland Railway until 1937. "Russell" then went to a quarry in Dorset, and Mr Wynne Roberts joined the London Midland Railway. The locomotive has now been restored by amateur engineers and Mr Wynne Roberts will today drive her along the Portmadoc line once again (Photograph: Tim Bishop).

Community care

Improved cash flow sought

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

The British Medical Association has called for a radical change in public funding to improve standards of care in the community.

It claims that underlying legislative contradictions have meant that money is being injected into a rapid growth of private residential care at the expense of domiciliary services.

The association's general medical services committee, which represents general practitioners, has called for an urgent meeting with Sir Roy Griffiths, who is leading a government inquiry into the funding of community care.

"The accelerating drift towards residential institutional care, financed by social security benefits, defeats the objectives of care in the community", Dr Michael Wilson, chairman of the committee, said yesterday.

The committee supports some of the recommendations made in the Audit

Commission's report published last December, which accused the Government of wasting the £6 billion spent on community care services.

The report found that supplementary benefit payments for private residential care had doubled in recent years to £500 million, while there had been no parallel increase in local authority domiciliary services.

Dr Wilson said: "The committee believes it is in the interests of patients that they are cared for in the community, preferably in their own home, rather than in an institutional setting."

"But a dignified life within their own communities for those with special needs demands a radical change in the way public funds are used."

The committee has sent Sir Roy, who is deputy chairman of the NHS management board and the Government's adviser on health, a full report highlighting the association's

concern over inadequate funding.

The report emphasizes that the transfer from long-term institutional care back to community living was not a cheap option.

Many people who were severely disabled or seriously ill needed the same provision as they would expect from a high quality hospital.

"It is not acceptable to coerce relatives or neighbours to assume responsibilities which they would rather not accept or for which they are ill-fitted", the report says.

It recommends that family practitioner committees and local medical committees should be involved in the planning of all types of residential care facilities.

The report calls for national guidelines to ensure consistency in the standards of provision and the removal of centrally made restrictions on the use of existing resources.

Ferry salvage work halted as cables snap

By Staff Reporters

Attempts to recover the remaining bodies from the Herald of Free Enterprise have been postponed at least until Friday.

Two of the cables holding the ferry in position snapped on Saturday night, delaying salvage work.

Salvage teams will now have to replace the cables before they can begin the operation to refloat the vessel which was scheduled to start today.

Captain Hans Walenkamp, head of the Smit Tak salvage fleet, said yesterday: "The cables will take some time to replace. The divers will have to attach them to the piles on the seabed and it is a bit of a mess down there at the moment."

British and Belgian navy teams are waiting until the ferry has at least been partially refloated before resuming their search for more than 20 bodies still thought to be on board. The number so far recovered is 174, according to Kent police.

The cables snapped while the ferry was supported by only one of the huge pulling barges used in the upturning operation. The other barge will be brought back into position to provide extra support.

"We think that the cables broke because the weight was not evenly distributed on them", Captain Walenkamp said.

"The sea was calm with only a three-foot swell and we were ready to start refloating."

Captain Walenkamp said it was essential that the securing cables remained in place throughout the operation, otherwise there was a danger that the same effect of water sloshing to the side of the ship which caused the vessel to capsize originally could recur.

Next Sunday, the day before the opening of the public inquiry into the loss of the Herald of Free Enterprise, 300 people will be taken off another "stricken" ferry off the west coast of Scotland.

It will be an exercise to test the ability of the British emergency services to handle a large-scale emergency at sea. It will be assumed that the evacuation becomes necessary

because of a fire in the engine room of the ferry.

In another move to make evacuation at sea as efficient as possible the Government is pressing for changes in regulations covering the positioning of lifeboats and other life-saving equipment in passenger ships.

The actions were planned before the disaster at Zeebrugge in which about 200 lives were lost six weeks ago.

The evacuation exercise is understood to have been originally scheduled for last autumn. It will involve the use of ships, helicopters and personnel of the Armed Forces, the coastguard and medical and other shore-based services.

The exercise will be conducted on board the 1,300-ton ferry, Iona, which is owned by Caledonian Mac Braye, which normally sails between the Scottish mainland and the island of Islay.

The Government began pressing for changes in the rules governing the positioning of life-saving equipment in passenger ships a year ago.

Regulations governing evacuations at sea are drawn up through the International Maritime Organization, a UN agency based in London.

The basic requirement is that ships should be capable of being cleared of passengers within 30 minutes of an emergency developing.

The Marine Inspectorate of the Department of Transport has become increasingly concerned that as passenger ferries become larger, with passenger-carrying capacity rising to more than 2,000, there is a tendency for the life-saving equipment to be located higher and higher above the water line.

It is therefore proposing that for passenger ships, to be built in future, there should be a new international regulation that lifeboats and life rafts should be stowed not more than 13.5 metres above the waterline.

Mr John Moir, chairman of the trustees of the Ferry Disaster Fund, appealed at the weekend for fund raisers to be more safety conscious after two people died on sponsored walks to raise money for the fund.



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Marriage plans don't always take into consideration plans for the unexpected. If tragedy should strike, your partner could be left with little more than a handful of memories.

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A Sun Alliance Cover Plus Plan helps you stay one step ahead of the unexpected. As long as you are aged between 18 and 55, you can participate in the Plan. For just a few pounds a month, you can be sure that if the worst should happen, your family will be financially protected with up to £113,665.

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|------------------------------------------------|---------|------------|------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|
| MONTHLY PREMIUM | | £5.00 | | £7.50 | | £10.00 | | £12.50 | | | |
| AGE | | LIFE COVER | | | | | | | | | |
| MALE | FEMALE | SINGLE | NON-SMOKER | SINGLE | NON-SMOKER | SINGLE | NON-SMOKER | SINGLE | NON-SMOKER | SINGLE | NON-SMOKER |
| 18-29 | 10-39 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 40-49 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 50-59 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 60-69 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 70-79 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 80-89 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 90-99 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 100-109 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 110-119 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 120-129 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 130-139 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 140-149 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 150-159 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 160-169 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 170-179 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 180-189 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 190-199 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 200-209 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 210-219 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 220-229 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 230-239 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 240-249 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 250-259 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 260-269 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 270-279 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 280-289 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 290-299 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 300-309 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 310-319 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 320-329 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 330-339 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 340-349 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
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| | 360-369 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
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| | 390-399 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 400-409 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 410-419 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 420-429 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 430-439 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
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| | 450-459 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 460-469 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 470-479 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
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| | 500-509 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 510-519 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 520-529 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 530-539 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 540-549 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 550-559 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 560-569 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 570-579 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 580-589 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 590-599 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 600-609 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 610-619 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 620-629 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 630-639 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 640-649 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 650-659 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 660-669 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 670-679 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 680-689 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 690-699 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 700-709 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 710-719 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 720-729 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 730-739 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 740-749 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 750-759 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 760-769 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 770-779 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 780-789 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 790-799 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 800-809 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 810-819 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 820-829 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 830-839 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 840-849 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 850-859 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 860-869 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 870-879 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 880-889 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 890-899 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 900-909 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | 54.78 | 82.00 | 80.03 | 116.25 | 114.28 |
| | 910-919 | 22.48 | 20.51 | 30.50 | 28.53 | 56.75 | | | | | |

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All branches close Good Friday. London/Manchester Sat. 09am-2pm. Frankfurt
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WORLD SUMMARY

Hart tries to pay campaign debts

Washington — Mr Gary Hart, the front-runner for the Democratic presidential nomination, is seeking permission to use money raised for his 1988 campaign to pay debts from his 1984 race for the White House (Christopher Thomas writes). His debts have become a considerable embarrassment. He has more than \$1 million (£600,000) in the coffers for his new campaign, but owes \$1.3 million to 60 creditors from 1984. Last week US marshals walked into a fund-raiser and seized cheques and cash for \$30,000 under a court order. Other creditors are bound to try the same tactic unless he settles his debts. Mr Hart has repeatedly described his debts as a "non-issue", saying that lingering debt has been commonplace in modern presidential politics.

Football plot

Pamplona (Reuters) — Spanish police said yesterday that they had uncovered a plot by Basque separatists to set off a bomb at a Pamplona football ground which could have caused a massacre.

A Civil Guard spokesman said that an Eta unit had planted a 40lb bomb in a drum packed with screws and nails in the police parking area at the pitch in the suburb of Burlada two months ago. But the guerrillas had twice failed to detonate it.

Shin Bet courts press

Jerusalem — Israel's counter-intelligence agency, Shin Bet, has taken the astonishing step of contacting Israeli journalists to ask for help in publicity (Ian Murray writes). Shin Bet is alarmed because the Supreme Court has agreed to hear an appeal from a former army lieutenant, Izat Nafsa, who is serving 18 years for spying, and has asked the press to campaign against the legal moves. Nafsa always claimed he was framed and is appealing after admissions by a former Shin Bet official that it was normal to fabricate evidence. The appeal will affect other security cases.

Gang charges

Athens (AP) — Christos Papadopoulos, right, was charged with conspiracy and illegal possession of weapons on Saturday. It is alleged that his gang killed seven elderly Greeks and forged their wills to collect millions of pounds worth of cash and property.

Family massacre

Cologne (Reuters) — A West German computer programmer, aged 54, shot dead three generations of his family — his wife, his mother, his pregnant daughter, her three-year-old son, and his 89-year-old mother-in-law — before turning the gun on himself, police said here. He left two suicide notes citing family financial problems. Police were alerted by the son-in-law, who found his wife and son dead at home.

7 skiers killed

Verbier (Reuters) — Avalanches and other accidents have killed seven skiers in the Swiss Alps at the weekend.

Four people skiing on unmarked slopes above Verbier were killed by an avalanche. Rescuers dug for more than four hours and rescued four others, two of whom are in intensive care.

On Saturday, a 43-year-old Dutchman, Wilhelm Paulsen, of Breukelen, died after being dug out of an avalanche.



Dramatic change in Argentina

Democracy 'here to stay'

From Eduardo Cuié
Buenos Aires

When the news spread last Thursday that a military garrison in northern Argentina had declared itself in a state of rebellion, thousands of Argentines took to the streets in a spontaneous and unprecedented show of support for their young democracy.

From the square in front of the National Congress building, where more than 100,000 people congregated, to plazas in dozens of small towns across the country, the message was the same: no more coups, no more dictatorships.

By the time President Alfonsín entered an overflowing Chamber of Deputies on Thursday night to deliver the most important speech of his career, there was little doubt that Argentine society had undergone a fundamental and perhaps historic change. For the first time in half a century the average Argentine seemed to believe that the country's future was in his hands.

"This is all so incredible," said the Human Development and Family Minister, Señor Enrique de Vedia, on Thursday night as he looked out on the huge crowd outside the Congress. "I remember that this place was empty on June 23, 1966, when I was a Christian Democratic deputy."

That was the day President Arturo Illia was overthrown by a military coup that brought General Juan Carlos Onganía to power. As had been the case before and would be the case again, the generals were not confronted with popular opposition. Instead, they received the support of important civil centres of society, such as the Peronist labour movement.

This time it was different. Religious, political, and labour leaders immediately rallied around the President. From the start of the crisis Señor Saul Ubaldini, head of the powerful Peronist-led General Confederation of Workers, has issued statements, mobilized workers and is now thinking of calling a 24-hour general strike in defence of the country's democratic institutions.

The sense that the nation was living through one of the most crucial moments in its recent history was palpable everywhere. Public transport was free in Buenos Aires on Thursday to allow as many



Lieutenant-Colonel Aldo Rico (centre) who was dismissed from the Campo de Mayo Infantry School after urging cadets to rebel, speaking to journalists at the base on Saturday.

people as possible to attend the rally outside Congress. Television commentators urged viewers to turn off their sets and take to the streets. Demonstrations and vigils continued until yesterday, when, for the third time in four days, thousands gathered on the Plaza de Mayo before Government House in an emotional show of support for the elected Government.

The Argentines' new-found self-confidence was best exemplified by the hundreds of people who staged a weekend-long vigil outside the giant Campo de Mayo base near Buenos Aires, where a military academy declared itself in a state of rebellion on Friday. Screaming "long live democracy" and chanting "Argentina, Argentina", the demonstrators taunted the rebellious soldiers. At one

point, when the insurgents tried to intimidate the crowd by pointing a tank gun at them, the crowd rushed towards the gates in an unsuccessful attempt to enter the base.

Argentina is reputed to have a short memory, but the events of this Easter weekend indicated that the former military regime and its attendant political, economic, and military disasters, are still fresh in the popular mind.

The Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo continue to gather every Thursday afternoon as a permanent human memorial to the more than 10,000 people who disappeared during the war against subversion. The current economic difficulties are to a large extent blamed on the former regime's mistaken monetary policies. Many now see the Falklands

adventure as an attempt by a discredited military government to regain popular support.

"If something has been learned in Argentina after half a century of attacks against the constitutional order, it is that the situations that these coups attempted to resolve were invariably worsened," the *La Nación* newspaper editorialized on Saturday.

The days of military coups in Argentina are gone forever, President Alfonsín said in his Thursday night speech. If so, it will be because of people such as Señor Javier Fierste, a pensioner, aged 70. "When I don't like a government I should be able to change it with my vote," he said when asked why he was demonstrating on a chilly night.

Leading article, page 13

Gorbachov drive 'fails to reach' the average citizen

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

The most damning evidence yet of the failure of Mr Mikhail Gorbachov's two-year-old drive for *perestroika* (reconstruction) to have any significant effect on everyday Soviet life, is contained in an authoritative survey of thousands of Soviet citizens conducted by *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, the main communist youth paper.

Summing up the results of the nationwide survey, designed specifically to find out what changes have been experienced over the past 12 months, the paper concluded: "Disappointingly, the answers to the survey rarely mention that people have seen any noticeable changes. There are no victorious reports and unfortunately, few concrete actions."

The survey confirmed the verdict of many experienced Western diplomats that due to widespread inertia and active resistance by middle-level bureaucrats, very little in the conduct of the cumbersome and notoriously inefficient Soviet system has yet altered despite Mr Gorbachov's vigorous reform drive.

Many Kremlin-watchers complain that the Western media has often tended to concentrate on eye-catching but statistically insignificant changes — like Moscow's sole new co-operative restaurant, which seats only 70 — instead of the vast areas of Soviet life where traditionally deep-rooted problems remain.

Komsomolskaya Pravda noted that many letters from the "thousands" of Soviet citizens who took part in its controversial survey began

with exactly the same sentence: "I have noticed no changes whatsoever."

The paper commented: "The country has lived through almost two years of *perestroika*, and in all this time, nothing has been stirred up, moved or turned around in those places where the authors of these bitter admissions are studying or working."

One anonymous respondent from the district of Kirov, a large river port and industrial centre in the central European part of the Soviet Union, wrote: "Lots of things have changed when you listen to the radio, read the papers or watch television... But all around me and at work, everything is just the same. There is no move from words to deeds."

Mr A. Shaleiko, from Oratov in the Vinnitskaya district, responded by saying that although many changes appeared to be taking place in other parts of the country, he could not say the same for his town. "Everything here has congealed while we wait for something from someone."

Some of those taking part in the survey claimed that the situation inside the Soviet Union had actually worsened since the introduction of *perestroika* — the lynch pin of Mr Gorbachov's campaign — because "the last hope" was clearly not working.

Tatiana Verigina, a resident of the large Ukrainian industrial city of Voroshilovgrad, with a population of nearly 500,000, was one who adopted this despairing note. "If one considers that the *perestroika* is already underway, what have we got left to hope for?"

Springbok sportsmen rally against apartheid

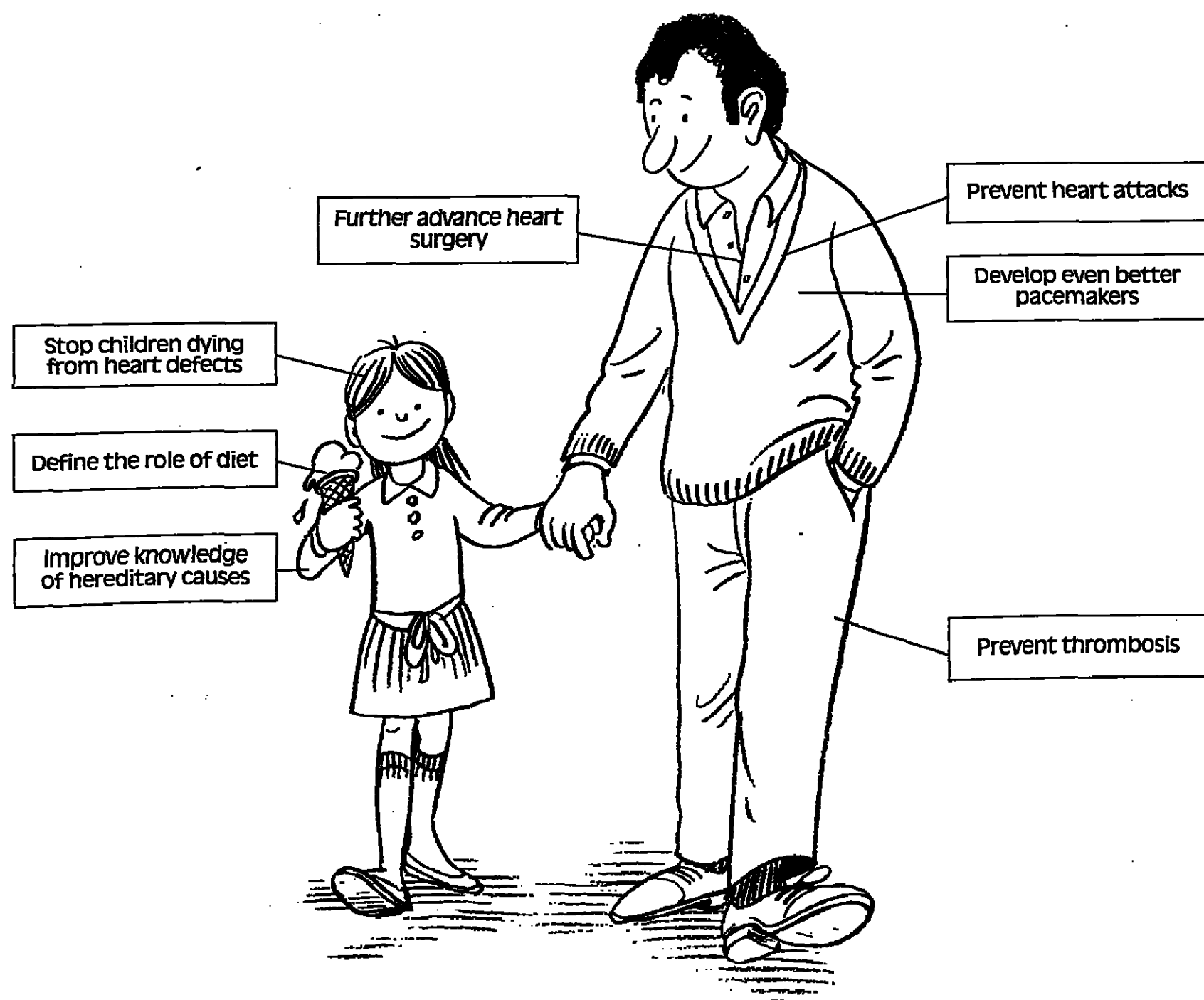
Johannesburg (AFP) — Twelve top South African Springbok sports internationals have publicly announced their support for an anti-government reform alliance in the whites-only elections on May 6.

The 12 sportsmen, whose careers have suffered from the world sporting boycott, were reacting to earlier Government criticism of the Springbok cricketer, Graeme Pollock, for saying publicly that racial integration in cricket had been too slow.

In a statement yesterday, the 12 pledged allegiance to a reform alliance comprising mainly the opposition Progressive Federal Party (PFP) and independents.

They include Pollock, regarded before his retirement this year as one of the world's greatest batsmen, Morne du Plessis, the former Springbok rugby captain, and several cricketers prominent in English county cricket — Garth le Roux, Clive Rice, Mike Proctor, Vincent van der Bijl and Peter Kirsten.

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Gadaffi to release Briton

By Nicholas Beeston

Mr Robert Maxwell, a Scottish engineer who has been imprisoned in Libya since 1980, is expected to be released and allowed to return home within the next three days, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

Over the weekend Mr Maxwell, aged 38, who is serving a 12-year sentence for "economic espionage", was moved from his cell at the Jdaida prison in Tripoli to an undisclosed location where his pardon will be processed by the Libyan Secretariat for Justice.

His release, which has been the subject of long-term negotiations, appeared to have been clinched by the Labour MP for Edinburgh Leith, Mr Ron Brown, who met for more than an hour last Friday with Colonel Gadaffi, the Libyan

leader. Mr Brown was visiting Tripoli for the first anniversary of the US raid on Libya.

Colonel Gadaffi reportedly granted clemency because of "the masses of the British people who have demonstrated and expressed their anger and condemnation of the savage and barbaric aggression carried out by the US Administration against the Libyan Arab people".

Mr Maxwell's wife Grace, aged 38, and their six-year-old son, Paul, are staying at the British interests section of the Italian Embassy in Tripoli to await his release.

"She is very happy and excited but remains anxious and does not wish make any comment until her husband is released," a source in Tripoli said yesterday.

A Foreign Office spokesman in London said that the head of the British interests

section in Tripoli, Mr Hugh Dunnachie, met Libyan officials yesterday and received confirmation that Mr Maxwell would be released. Mr Dunnachie is awaiting an official request to provide Mr Maxwell with travel documents.

On Saturday Mr Maxwell was allowed to meet his wife, but later Libyan television broadcast a news conference when he reportedly admitted to being a spy.

The official Libyan news agency, Jana, said that Mr Maxwell "was indeed doing both a technical and a spying job in Libya and was getting paid two salaries".

The Scottish engineer was working on an Italian pipeline project in Benghazi when he was arrested in December 1980, accused of taking bribes in return for supplying technological information.

Mr Maxwell was quoted as saying: "I have no problem or complaint that could be talked about... I am enjoying good health, my treatment during the period of imprisonment was extremely good and now I have a feeling of overwhelming happiness, especially when my wife was allowed to visit me."

Diplomats said they regarded Mr Maxwell's case as a purely criminal one, unlike the arrest of four Britons who were held for political reasons, until their release was secured by the Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy, Mr Terry Waite, in 1985.

The last remaining Briton being held in Libya is Mr James Abra, who is jailed in Benghazi for "jeopardizing revolutionary security for a foreign government". He was arrested in 1985 and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Pope calls on world not to debase human life



The Pope waving to 300,000 pilgrims in St. Peter's Square yesterday, after appealing to the world not to debase human life in a technological age (Roger Boyes writes).

The Pope's address reflected his concern about the immorality of abortion, contraception, artificial procreation and in vitro fertilization.

He said that man should "rediscover life as the gift which in all its manifestations reveals the Father's love". God was the eternal force of life in human beings, and it was God who fashioned the human being in his own image.

After celebrating Mass for the 300,000 in St. Peter's Square the Pope appeared on a central balcony and blessed the people of the world in 50 languages.

● JERUSALEM: Thousands of Christians flocked to pray yesterday as church bells rang out (Reuters reports). Israeli soldiers patrolled the walled Old City, where pilgrims threaded their way through narrow alleys to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

● MOSCOW: Thousands packed churches here on Saturday night and early yesterday to celebrate Easter, the main Russian Orthodox festival, but heavy police and civilian militia patrols kept many people away (Reuters reports). The church head, Patriarch Pimen, led a pre-midnight candlelight procession and delivered a sermon calling for an end to nuclear weapons.

● COLOMBO: Thousands prayed for

peace in Sri Lanka yesterday as security forces hunted Tamil rebels who massacred 127 bus passengers on Friday (Reuters reports). Roman Catholics and other Christians thronged churches and heard emotional sermons by priests who appealed for peace and an end to senseless killings. About eight per cent of the island's 16 million people are Catholics.

● MACAO: The Portuguese Prime Minister, Senhor Anibal Cavaco Silva, attended an Easter Mass yesterday where worshippers prayed for the territory's future (Reuters reports). About 2,000 people attended the Mass at the Macao Cathedral, a 19th-century structure built on the site of one of the territory's earliest churches.

Beirut loses interest in Waite

From Robert Fisk

Beirut
There have been no messages, no demands, no snapshots, no videotapes. None of the usual manifestations of Lebanon's kidnapping victims applies to Terry Waite.

Since the Archbishop of Canterbury's envoy went out into the Beirut night three months ago today — apparently to meet two American hostages — there have been merely a series of vague rumours that he was observed being driven through the Be-

kaa Valley, that he was seen waving in a street in Bourj al-Barajneh. He is not even called a hostage.

Lebanon spawns its own cruel rumours. The latest, a single line on the last page of *an-Nahar Arab Report*, a magazine published in east Beirut, says "rumours have circulated that the Anglican Church envoy, Terry Waite, has been killed". There is no attribution, no reason, no proof offered by the writer.

Mr John Gray, the British Ambassador to Lebanon, regularly seeks information about Mr Waite from Lebanese political leaders. Mr Adam Thomson, head of the Foreign Office's Middle East department, last week discussed his disappearance with Mr Nabih Berri, the Shia Muslim Amal leader.

Mr Berri has said he would like to help. So has Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader whose militiamen were protecting Mr Waite during his stay in Beirut. So has Brigadier-General Ghazi Kanaan, the head of Syrian

military intelligence in Lebanon, as has Hojatolislam Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Speaker of the Iranian Parliament.

The irony that so public a figure should disappear so secretly is matched only by the virtual disinterest in his fate now displayed by the Beirut press.

In Beirut, Mr Waite sometimes seems forgotten. For this is a city in which the disappearance of a human being has become an almost natural phenomenon.



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| Amount of Credit | £1,872.72 | £1,872.72 |
| Monthly Payments | £ 78.03 | £ 95.19 |
| Charge for Credit | £ 0.00 | £ 411.84 |
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Nuclear initiative

Superpowers close to test-site swaps

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed in principle to conduct underground nuclear tests at each other's sites as a novel first step towards improved verification.

Under the plan, proposed by Moscow last week, a Soviet atomic device would be exploded at the US underground test site in Nevada and an American warhead detonated at its Soviet counterpart.

Moscow has previously put forward new limits on the size and number of nuclear tests as a move towards a total ban. Washington has insisted it must first be able to verify Soviet compliance with two existing treaties that limit the size of underground nuclear explosions. The new Soviet proposal is aimed at overcoming those concerns.

Details of the plan are still being worked on. American officials were at first taken aback but quickly expressed enthusiasm for the proposal, put to Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, during his Moscow visit.

Mr Kenneth Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, who accompanied Mr Shultz, described it as "a very positive development". Soviet officials have previously been reluctant to negotiate new procedures, suggested by the US, for verification of the 1974 threshold test-ban agreement.

The pact limits both sides to 150-kiloton explosions — equivalent to the detonation of 150,000 tonnes of TNT — but the United States has refused formally to ratify it because of verification concerns.

The Soviet Union conducted another nuclear test on

The Soviet Union conducted two underground nuclear tests yesterday, making a total of six since it ended a self-imposed freeze last February, Tass said (Reuters reports from Moscow).

Tass said the tests were staged "in the interests of the national economy" but did not elaborate. They were conducted in the Urals region of Perm at 4am GMT and had a yield of up to 20 kilotons.

Friday, its fourth since ending a 19-month unilateral moratorium on February 26.

Under the new plan, Soviet officials are proposing that seismic instruments solely should be used for monitoring. But the US is insisting that the cortex technique, where a cable is inserted in a hole near the explosion, is also used.

US scientists have noted that the Soviet test location is more geologically stable and cooler than their Nevada site. So a Soviet explosion produces a larger seismic wave than a similar-sized US one.

Reagan urges speed on European arms accord

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan, who returns to the White House from a 10-day holiday today, has instructed his arms negotiators to intensify efforts to resolve remaining differences with the Soviet Union over the removal of medium-range missiles from Europe.

Several senior Administration officials also appear to be warning the Soviet proposals for removing all shorter-range weapons from Europe, although Democratic Party leaders who returned from Moscow over the weekend said that they believed the final agreement would allow

may be rushing into a deal, are going out of their way to reassure the allies that the Administration is not moving towards the elimination of all nuclear weapons from Europe.

Senior officials said that if agreements were reached with Moscow on the sharp reduction or elimination of intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) and shorter-range missiles, the US would not pursue cuts in tactical nuclear weapons in Europe.

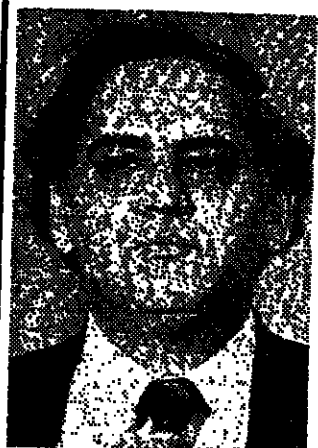
The allies have told Washington that total elimination of INF and shorter-range nuclear missiles could leave them vulnerable to superior Soviet conventional forces. Not all Administration officials, however, accept the validity of Europe's concerns.

Mr Richard Perle, the Assistant Defence Secretary, said that there would still be more than 4,600 US nuclear warheads for tactical missiles and artillery shells as well as nuclear bombs in Europe. "That is hardly leaving our allies naked in front of the Soviet Union."

Some arms control experts fear that Mr Reagan is moving too quickly to get an agreement with Moscow in order to lift his presidency out of the doldrums.

Lieutenant-General Brent Scowcroft, who has served as an arms control consultant to the Administration and was the National Security Adviser to President Gerald Ford, said: "I think we are taking fairly sizeable steps towards de-nuclearization of Europe."

Mr Reagan devoted his weekly radio address on Saturday to arms control. He said that an agreement with Moscow on medium-range missiles was within reach and that the two sides had agreed on the principle of on-site verification.



Richard Perle: no possibility of allies being left "naked".

for a mutually-agreed number of shorter-range weapons to be deployed by both sides.

Mr Martin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said European concerns about removing all shorter-range missiles could represent "roadblocks" to an agreement.

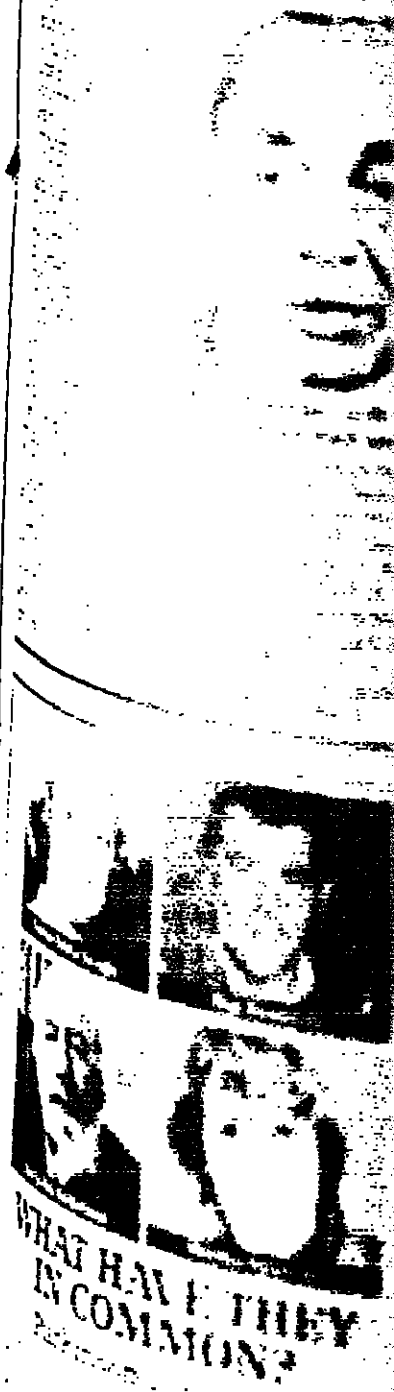
But asked if the Administration was likely to sign an agreement, he said: "I think that's fair. Yes."

Mr Reagan and other senior officials, aware of Western European concerns that he

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Tass reports raid by Afghan guerrillas into Soviet territory

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

Muslim guerrillas based in Afghanistan have staged their first cross-border raid into the Soviet Union to be reported here since the Soviet military intervention was launched in December 1979.

According to a report by Tass, which caused intense interest among Western diplomats based in Moscow, two Soviet border guards were killed in a gun battle during the late night raid on April 8 near the small town of Pyandzh in the Soviet republic of Tadzhikistan.

The cross-border raid came exactly a month after Afghan rebels made their first killing inside Soviet territory: one Soviet citizen died and two others were injured during a rocket attack on a textile factory in Pyandzh.

The raid followed reports from Pakistan that some of the main guerrilla groups, which rejected the January ceasefire, have decided to take the war into Soviet territory. The escalation in the fighting also comes at a time when hundreds of guerrilla fighters are known to be preparing for a spring offensive to show that the ceasefire is not having any significant military effect.

Tass said the guerrillas — for whom it used the standard

Soviet term "bandits" — had crossed the river Pyandzh and attacked a unit of Soviet border guards, a uniformed force that comes under the general command of the KGB.

Nationalist incidents between local youths and foreign students have recurred in Frunze, the capital of the Soviet central Asian republic of Kirgizia, according to its Communist Party leader, Mr Absamat Masaliev (Renter reports from Moscow).

A report in the newspaper *Sovetskaya Kirgizia* hinted that fights had broken out in a repeat of events last autumn.

The Frunze party was criticized by the Central Committee earlier this year for not initially taking previous incidents seriously enough.

secret police. In the ensuing battle, two guards were killed and the Muslim guerrillas suffered "heavy losses".

Tass gave no indication of the size of the rebel unit or whether any of its members were captured. It said the attackers had fled back across the border into northern Afghanistan.

According to Western sources, several of the main

Afghan resistance groups recently have claimed to be stepping up their infiltration of agents into Tadzhikistan in order to arouse Islamic sentiments there and distribute the Koran among the Soviet people.

Speaking in New York after the March 8 rocket attack, one guerrilla spokesman said the attack had been carried out to demonstrate that "we are not only fighting to free our territory but to free land taken from us by force and our Muslim brothers under the control of communism". He was referring to Afghan territory annexed by Tsarist Russia before Afghanistan became independent in 1919.

Yesterday Western sources said they had "no way of knowing for certain whether there have been attacks like this in the past... but what is of considerable significance is the willingness of the Soviet authorities to make them public".

In its account of the latest incident, Tass accused the United States of stepping up support for the guerrillas in order to undermine the policy of national reconciliation proclaimed by Dr Najib, the Afghan communist leader.

Clashes in Seoul as students mark uprising



South Korean police forcing anti-government demonstrators to kneel before putting them in police vans after yesterday's second day of protests marking the anniversary of a bloody student uprising which brought down South Korea's first president.

Several thousand people gathered near a memorial in northern Seoul, chanted "down with military dictatorship" and slogans calling for the restoration of democracy after paying homage to about 200 students killed in the 1960 uprising which toppled President Syngman Rhee (Renter reports from Seoul).

A huge force of riot police did not initially act against the protesters but

fired a barrage of tear gas as the crowd, hurling stones, tried to march onto the streets. Witnesses said that more than 100 protesters were arrested.

Elsewhere in the capital, police rounded up about 50 supporters of the dissident leader, Mr Kim Dae Jung, when they tried to hold a rally near his home to protest against his house arrest, witnesses said.

The protesters, including a priest, were surrounded by hundreds of police before being taken in buses to the outskirts of the capital and released.

Mr Kim has been under indefinite house arrest since April 10, soon after he and a fellow dissident, Mr Kim Young

Sam, announced that they would form a new opposition party.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party has accused the Kims' breakaway group of trying to seize power by inciting an uprising.

Last Monday, Mr Chun dashed opposition hopes for direct presidential elections, ruling out further debate on constitutional reform until after the Olympic Games next year.

He said his successor would be chosen later this year by an electoral college of about 5,300 people under the 1980 constitution. Militant students demanding Mr Chun's resignation have battled police since then.

Hanoi poll heralds demise of old guard

From David Watts Tokyo

Vietnam went to the polls yesterday in the first of its new "more representative" National Assembly elections — the first since 1981. The voting comes when the country is beset by dire economic problems.

The new multiple electoral process provides greater competition, with 829 candidates for 496 seats. Officials claim it is more advanced than the Soviet Union's electoral mechanism, and Mr Nguyen Van Linh, the Communist Party's Secretary-General, boasted in Hanoi yesterday that Vietnam's system was "a million times more democratic" than that in capitalist countries.

Among the old revolutionaries who retired at the party congress earlier this year and do not figure as candidates is the veteran of the wars against France and the Americans, General Vo Nguyen Giap.

There will be new incumbents in the top Government jobs after the elections. When the results are announced in a few days, figures such as Mr Phan Hung, Mr Vo Chi Cong and Mr Nguyen Co Thach, familiar to Western politicians as Foreign Minister, will figure in the new line-up.

Sri Lanka massacre

Tamil 'tigers' deny Colombo's charge

From Vijitha Yapa, Colombo

The curfew in the Trincomalee district in Sri Lanka's Eastern Province was extended for a further 12 hours from 6pm yesterday as troops searched for the killers of the 127 people massacred last Friday some 30 miles from the port city.

The Government accuses the main Tamil guerrilla group, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), who deny responsibility. But the *Sunday Observer* reported that communications between LTTE groups in the area had been intercepted by the authorities and indicated the LTTE was responsible.

Mr Nissanka Weerakoon, aged 24, a Government technical officer, said: "Armed men in army uniform ordered the driver of the bus we were travelling in to stop and asked the passengers to get down."

"However, none of the passengers got down and about 10 people who were travelling on the footboard were pulled to the ground, their money and jewellery were taken and they were shot. The men boarded the bus, asked all the Tamil people to get down and then opened fired on the other passengers."

Mr Weerakoon said he was saved because he ducked under the seat. He said that there were more than 90 passengers

on the bus but after the shooting only about five could stand up.

Among the dead were about 30 army, navy, air force and police personnel who were returning from leave. The newspaper said that soldiers were asked to identify themselves and those who did had their limbs broken before they were shot.

President Jayewardene told a public rally at Nuwara Eliya in the hill country on Saturday that the Government would have to arrive at a decision soon and make better use of the weapons, planes, ships, ammunition and trained service personnel if India's assistance in bringing the Tamil guerrillas to the negotiating table failed.

He said that a communal backlash would not help. "The Sinhala people did a foolish act by resorting to violence against the Tamils," he said, adding that those who were found guilty of such acts in future would be sentenced to death.

"But we do not want innocent people killed. Such action would only aggravate the problem," he said.

Political observers feel that the Government's patience is running out and there is a possibility of some form of military action soon.

New wall built to bar Polisario from coast

Rabat (AP) — Morocco has completed construction of a sixth defensive wall intended to cut access to the Atlantic coast by Polisario guerrillas, the commander of the southern military zone in the Western Sahara has announced.

General Abdelaziz Bennani said the last section of the 340-mile-long rock and sand wall was completed last Thursday at Guergerat, on the Atlantic coast, according to Morocco's official Map news agency.

"Since April 16, it has been possible to... definitively chase the enemy from the Atlantic coast," Map reported the General as saying in a message to King Hassan of Morocco.

Guerrillas of the Polisario Front, with headquarters in Algeria, have been fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara since 1975, when Morocco annexed the territory, which the guerrillas



King Hassan: still relies on Saharan wall strategy.

claim as an independent state they call the Sahara Arab Democratic Republic.

To hold off the enemy, Morocco has been building a massive, fortified desert wall, which now stretches nearly 2,000 miles through the Western Sahara. The newly-completed section pushes the guerrillas eastward.



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US tariff dispute

Japan threatens action under Gatt but looks for a negotiated peace

From David Watts, Tokyo

Japanese makers of office equipment reacted with dismay and the country's Chamber of Commerce said that it may take retaliatory measures against the United States for its imposition of 100 per cent tariffs on some computers, television sets and machine tools, allegedly in response to Japanese dumping of semi-conductors on third markets.

Japan will proceed with a complaint that the unilateral sanctions are illegal under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt), even though Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Prime Minister, is hoping for a negotiated solution when he travels to Washington at the end of this month. To lay the ground work for his visit, Mr Shintaro Abe, the former Foreign Minister, yesterday left for the United States.

Japan maintains that there was never any contract under the original semi-conductor agreement to control prices in third markets. A letter appended to the agreement has not been made public, but the Japanese say that such price agreement would be both

impossible and illegal. In any event, a buyer can fly to Tokyo's "electronic village" in Akihabara and take home a suitcase full of cut-price 256K Dram chips.

The relatively mild reaction in Japan can be attributed to Washington's hinting at a negotiated settlement and to the focus of the sanctions being so narrow as to do relatively little damage either to Japanese exporters or American consumers.

The narrow focus and unwillingness to deprive Americans of even a small percentage of their luxuries — all the products will be available from non-Japanese sources — can be interpreted as meaning that this measure is purely a warning shot, or that the American and Japanese industries have become so tightly intertwined that it is difficult to take action against Japan without damaging America's own interests.

If anyone gains from what is clearly meant as a slap on the wrist rather than serious retaliation, it will be the South Korean manufacturers in the computer, television and ma-

chine-tool industries, which were already making strong headway on the US market.

The sanctions make up \$300 million (about £176 million) of the \$80 billion (£47 billion) annually of Japanese imports to the US. Japanese lap and table-top computers only have between 5 and 10 per cent of the US market; its 18 to 20-inch televisions have less than 10 per cent, and it supplies about 30 per cent of the three kinds of power tools listed.

The sanctions on 16 computers will hit two of Japan's leading semi-conductor makers, NEC and Toshiba, and virtually rule Japan out of that sector of the market while the sanctions last. The same applies to machine tools.

"I cannot understand why power tools were targeted as they have no connection to semi-conductors," said Mr Takeshi Kato, president of Makita Electric, one of the largest exporters of Japanese power tools with \$255 million (£150 million) in sales last year. The sanctions will affect less than 10 per cent of Makita's US sales.

Mexicans scramble over frontier into a legal net



A US border patrol agent wearing infra-red night goggles, part of the high-tech gear used to spot illegal immigrants.

Next month, under a new US immigration law, millions of illegal Mexican immigrants in America could win an amnesty, but life for those who continue to dash across the border will get much tougher. Michael Evans reports from the US-Mexican border.

The Mexicans gathering at the "soccer field" increased in number as the day wore on. By nightfall there would be about 800 waiting for their guides to take them through the treacherous Spring Canyon, up over the hills and on towards the new life and employment in the United States.

The soccer field is no play area. It's a depressing piece of waste ground in no-man's land just beyond the Mexican border at Colonia Libertad, the north-east end of Tijuana.

The Mexicans, soon to be illegal immigrants in California, have paid out \$300 (£187) for a crazy leap across the divide between a country of no jobs to a nation of opportunity. That is if they can outwit the US border guards with their hideous-looking night vision goggles, three-wheeled motorbikes, magnetic and seismic sensor devices and pursuit sedans, not to mention the bandits, rapists and murderers, skulking in the undergrowth of Spring Canyon.

None of the Mexicans I spoke to were aware that new immigration legislation had been passed, soon to be enforced, which could shut off those vital jobs for which they are prepared to risk life and limb.

The Immigration Reform and Control Act offers amnesty for illegal immigrants who can prove they have had residence in the US for at least five years and it also introduces employers' sanctions. Those who knowingly give jobs to illegal aliens will be fined from \$250 to \$10,000 per immigrant. The amnesty comes into effect from May 6 and the sanctions from June 1.

Despite the ignorance of the Mexicans at the soccer field and at another transit spot

his 750 agents claim to catch about 50 per cent, but even those arrested will just turn around and try again.

He said they were "deeply involved" in educating the employers about the new legislation, particularly the farm owners who rely on the illegal workers to pick their crops. They pay them low wages and take no responsibility for housing them. Many live in primitive conditions, in caves, large cardboard boxes, gullies, even tree tops.

Was this the life they were so eagerly searching for? At "the end of the fence" location, one group of young Mexicans, all married and in their late teens or early twenties, said they had to get work. America was their only hope.

They did not even have a "coyote", a smuggler-guide, to take them across. They were waiting for their escape that night beside a large hole cut in the 10-ft-high wire mesh border fence.

Only 80 yards away, the US border fence stops abruptly. The hole was more a symbolic break for "freedom".

Tomorrow: Drugs flow



America's problem border Part One

called "end of the fence", word does seem to be filtering back slowly that things are changing.

Last month Mexicans arrested by US border patrol agents, crossing illegally over the 66-mile San Diego section of the 2,000-mile US-Mexican frontier, dropped by 30 per cent to 31,643. The number of "OTMs" (Other Than Mexicans) decreased by 60 per cent.

A border guard spokesman in San Diego, Assistant Chief Patrol Agent Gene R. Smithburg, said: "We arrested 629,000 aliens last year and we prosecute 400-500 smugglers a month. We're the busiest sector in the US."

Chief Smithburg is hopeful that the new law will help to cut the flow of illegal immigrants to more manageable proportions. At present he and

Critical Canberra awaits Howe visit

From Stephen Taylor, Sydney

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, who arrives in Australia on Wednesday, will find Canberra aware of the dangers posed in the Pacific by the Soviet Union and Libya, but ready too to criticize the regional policies of Western countries.

Sir Geoffrey is likely to find his hosts a good deal more assertive than did Sir Alec Douglas-Home, who was the last Foreign Secretary to make a bilateral visit to Australia, 15 years ago.

Canberra's current diplomatic style entailed robust exchanges recently with its main ally, the United States, and its most important neighbour, Indonesia.

Mr Bill Hayden, the Australian Foreign Minister, says that the relationship is far healthier than it was in the 1960s, when Australia was economically dependent on the "mother country".

Mr Hayden said he would be expressing Australia's disappointment that Britain had not signed the Treaty of Rarotonga, the protocols of which bar the use, testing and storage of nuclear weapons in the South Pacific.

Western influence in the Pacific was "a bit frayed in some areas", Mr Hayden said. French nuclear testing had been the cause of friction with the island states, while the US had been unpopular because of "bad handling" of fishing agreements.

Although Britain, France and the US had refused to sign the Rarotonga Treaty, the Soviet Union had signed it, and China has said it will sign it.

Though the increase in the Soviet presence in the Pacific had on occasion been "grossly exaggerated", it was a reality. Consequently, the region was the focus of "increasing contentions" between East and West.

Canberra saw Moscow's present Pacific role as "quite overt, and limited", and believed that it had to be accepted that the Soviet Union was a Pacific power.

Of more immediate concern were the designs of Libya, including its offer of military help to secessionist movements in New Caledonia and Irian Jaya, the Indonesian half of the island of New Guinea.

Of relations with Britain generally, he said that as a result of the "dramatic impact" of Britain's entry into the EEC "the relationship was never going to be the same, and it hasn't been". From being Australia's main export market 20 years ago, Britain is now only sixth in line.

In the inevitable exchange of views on Russia's new-found *glasnost*, Sir Geoffrey will hear that the Hawke Government was considerably impressed by Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, during his visit here last month.

Chirac waves the flag in French Guyana

From Susan MacDonald, Paris

M Jacques Chirac, the French Prime Minister, rather enjoys rushing off to take a look at French overseas territories during weekend holidays, and this Easter it is the turn of French Guyana to receive the sort of whirlwind energetic visit for which he is renowned.

Accompanied by four ministers, including the Minister of Defence, M André Giraud, M Chirac told local political and business personalities that for France, "Guyana is not only a window towards space or a stop-off en route to the South Pacific, it is above all the honour of France".

M Chirac visited the Ariane rocket-launching site at Kourou, where a third launching pad is to be constructed for the new larger Ariane 5 rocket and a landing strip for the Hermes space craft it will carry. He announced increased security measures around the base, which employs some 800 people and is guarded by French

troops. Ariane launches have been blocked since the end of last May after the failure of the last launch.

Yesterday M Chirac visited the refugee camps which contain some 8,000 people who have fled the fighting in neighbouring Surinam. President Bouterse of Surinam has accused France of siding with the rebels but relations between France and Surinam now appear to be better and M Chirac said negotiations for the return of the refugees to Surinam were underway.

He also announced that in June France would present its case to the EEC for greater recognition of its overseas territories, including the importation of local produce.

This comes only a week after the first reading vote in the French Parliament in favour of an independence referendum in New Caledonia, which Kanaks have threatened to boycott.

Five killed in Karachi as ethnic riots erupt

From Zahid Hussain, Karachi

At least five people were killed and more than 20 injured as fresh ethnic violence flared in the northern suburbs of Karachi, Pakistan's largest city, on Saturday and continued yesterday as armed police attempted to calm the rival factions.

The trouble started on Saturday night when a group from the predominantly Pathan and Afghan Surjani town, armed with Soviet-made Kalashnikov assault rifles, attacked an adjoining Urdu-speaking Mohajir area and set alight more than two dozen houses, a police post and a patrol car.

The rampage continued for

more than an hour before police arrived and opened fire on the rioters with shotguns and tear gas, killing one person and wounding many others.

Tension has been mounting for the past 10 days in the port city, where more than 300 people have been killed since last November when ethnic riots first erupted.

The Punjabis and Pathans from the north, who have formed a united front against the local Mohajirs, held an armed public rally against the Sind provincial Government on April 17 over its plans to issue work permits to stop the growing influx of immigrants.

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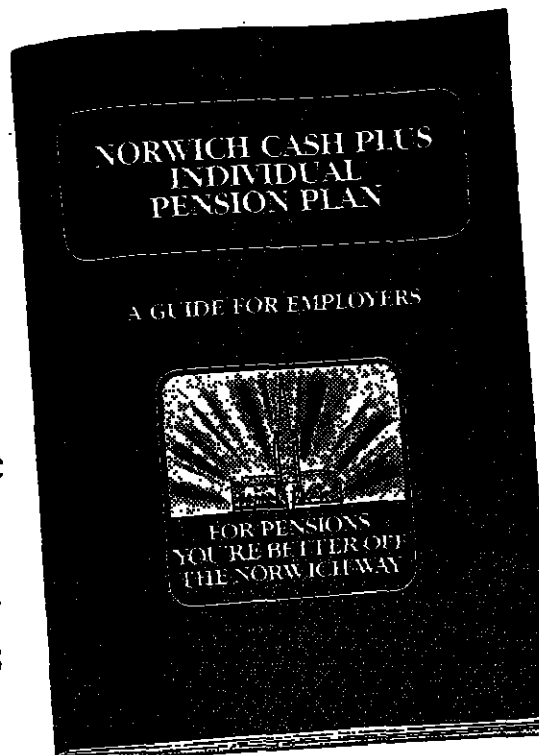
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SPECTRUM

Who does he think he was?

On Easter Monday 25 years ago, the career, and very nearly the life, of a great racing driver ended at Goodwood. Brian James met Stirling Moss, whose fortunes were a national concern

Stirling Moss recalls very clearly the first accident he had on Easter Monday, 25 years ago today: at 2 mph he struck a wooden door support while reversing from a friend's garage. A tiny dent. He swore and drove away.

"The next thing, I was in a hospital bed. The room seemed full of purple flowers. 'God,' I said, 'someone expected I was going to die.' In fact millions had expected that Moss was going to die. He had been in that bed for almost a month: in a coma for a week, and comprehending very little since.

Two hours after that first accident, he had had a second. He does not even now recall driving to Goodwood. Or getting into a Lotus racing car and then, at St Mary's bend, where the track turns left, going straight ahead at 105 mph, turning the Lotus into a tangle of green metal and himself into an ex-driver.

On the morning of Easter Monday, 1962, Moss was easily the most famous active racing driver in the world. He is scarcely less frequently recognized today, on the public relations fringes of a sport which has itself changed beyond all recognition.

"Who do you think you are, Stirling Moss?" is still the wrathful battle-cry of the aggrieved in every rush-hour. If he had a penny for every time it has been shouted, he would be a rich man. Moss smiles at the idea, but adds that he is not unhappy at the notional loss. "Hell, no. I am only too well aware that I am still living off that old fading image. I am in the property business now, but 50 per cent of my income still comes from people who remember what I did 25 years ago."

Or think they do. The fact is that Stirling Moss never won a world championship, a feat achieved by



A driven man, now and then: Stirling Moss about to test an Elva at Silverstone last week and (inset) the crash that ended his previous life

other Britons, such as Mike Hawthorn, Jim Clark and Graham Hill (who triumphed and then died), and John Surtees, James Hunt and Jackie Stewart (who won and live to tell the tale). But neither they nor Britain's current star, Nigel Mansell, get a mention in sentences that begin: "Who do you think you are...?"

Moss is clear about the main reason for this. "My name. My mother wanted to call me Hamish. She was talked out of that. So instead of settling for my Dad's name — Alfred — she came up with Stirling, where she had once lived. If she had called me Fred or

something I might have starved after racing fell apart beneath me. I'd been in it since I was 17. There was nothing else I knew."

Moss is not a modest man (that famous gadget-filled Mayfair home also has books preserving every cutting printed about his races and his roaring social life), but in this he sells himself too cheaply.

That memorable name was merely a useful handle on equally memorable performances. He cites his own statistics: 496 races, 366 finishes and 222 victories. It is left to the rest of us to supply the images they represent. Moss, four

times runner-up in the championship, often in hardly competitive British cars. Moss, in an act of sportsmanship unthinkable today, actually giving away the 1958 title by providing the testimony that saved Hawthorn from a disqualification for a minor infringement (Hawthorn won that season's championship from Moss by a single point). Moss usually the only threat to the great Fangio (his choice as best-ever, whose signed portrait hangs above his desk). Moss, in a privately-entered obsolete Lotus, holding off veritable fleets of works Ferraris for victories at Monaco and the

Nürburgring. Moss going to Silverstone or Brands Hatch and racing four different classes in an afternoon.

And always in a white helmet and — or so the memory says — in a green car. Patriotism, in the years he rose in racing (he turned pro at 18 in 1948), was seen as no bad thing. Race cars then were not 200mph billboards for multinational: Britain's racing green, Italy's red Ferrari, the blue of the German monsters, the blue of the French — these were statements about national engineering pride, flaunted like flags.

In 1954, though, Moss's struggle

at the wheel of outclassed British cars had become so unequal that he held a meeting with the British motoring correspondents, virtually asking their permission to drive a Maserati. The next year he was invited to join the all-conquering Mercedes team, and came a dutiful second in the championship to his team leader, Fangio. In 1956 he drove for the Maserati factory, but yearned for a British world-beater.

So no one was in the least surprised that when, in 1957, the millionaire industrialist Tony Vandervell perfected his Vanwall and offered the drive to Moss, he leapt back into a green car for no regular wage but a share of any prize money. That car, and then the Coopers and the Lotus, kept Moss clad mostly in metal of British construction — albeit sometimes in the dark blue racing livery of Rob Walker's private team — until his crash.

He wishes he knew more of what happened on Easter Monday, 1962. "Maybe it's ego, but I would like to know that the shunt was not my fault. Those two" — he points to a wall where hang two steering wheels U-bent like bottle caps — "came when wheels came off at 140mph. Nothing to be done, then, so I rather hope that the last one was like that."

"Yes. I've thought about it many, many times. None of the other drivers around — I was passing Graham Hill at the time — had a clue. Even thought of hypnosis to see if deep down I knew. But I was warned it might revive a lot of old trauma. So no thanks. Paralyzed for six months, another six re-learning everything. Had no balance, had to lean against a wall to put my socks on... no, I wouldn't want to risk re-visiting that."

It was not lack of balance but lack of concentration that made Moss decide, a year after his crash, that he would not drive again. "Day after day the media would

be on, asking. Can't blame them. I'd been setting target dates ready for this grand prix — certain to line up for that — and not making them. Anyway, I went to Goodwood for a try. Obvious then I was miles away... concentration was rubbish. Belting down this straight... full out... suddenly I remembered: 'Hell, I should have braked miles back.' Now that was scary."

It took Moss two years to regain his mental stability, and by then his sport had left him behind. "I had never driven on tyres wider than my palm. Now cars had tyres like beer-barrels. And wings to keep them on the ground. I have had a lap or two in a modern Formula One car. The acceleration, the G-forces are unbelievable."

"I was a Sopwith Camel flier by comparison: these chaps drive Concorde. I like to think I could have handled them. But I don't think I've missed out. These are not cars, but tools. And tools that are so good, they diminish the craftsmanship of the user. Put Fangio in a car 30 per cent worse in power and handling than his rivals, and still he would win. Put Alain Prost, who is also brilliant, in a car 10 per cent down on the others, and he would stand no chance."

"Money? That has changed a bit, too. My best year was 1961, when I grossed £32,700. I had to pay my own travel and my manager. I paid tax on £8,000. This is not a complaint, because that then was a fortune to a chap who had started racing as a hobby. But to earn it I had to race 52 weeks a year, driving anything anyone wanted driven. It wasn't the sort of money you retire on. So thank heaven for being called 'Stirling'."

"And I still think I had the best years. Why? Little things. Like going round at Sebring, a circuit where you drove very close to the fence. A fan saw me sweltering and held up a Coke bottle. I nodded my head. Next time round he held it out, and I took it. Slung it back two circuits later. Could that happen today?"

Childless couples and unwanted babies are equal victims of a Honduran racket

When Honduran police rescued 13 infants from a baby-trafficking ring, they uncovered only part of a sordid business in Tegucigalpa, in which unwanted children and childless foreigners are all victims.

The police raid on a chain of four "fattening houses" — where babies for sale are kept until wealthy adoptive parents can be found to take them for a profit — caused a brief scandal, but it did nothing to stop the trade by attorneys who make thousands of dollars from exploiting adoption.

Russell Hudson, aged 52, and his wife Lynn, 39, of St Louis, Missouri, were among the 50,000 applicants for every one child available for adoption in the United States. They were rejected on grounds of age. They turned to an agency called Mission of Mercy (MOM) which arranges adoptions in Third World countries like Honduras, where adoption laws are liberal and children more plentiful than adults with the means to look after them.

Honduran law permits adoption simply by consent of the natural parents, a system that has spawned a baby-market. Efforts to reform the law have been resisted by a strong lawyers' lobby, according to a Honduran adoption official.

When the 13 babies were

Bundles of heartache



Tender trap: these tiny Guatemalan babies, like those in Honduras, are also being held for adoption by foreigners

discovered in December, several arrests were made. One of the rescued infants died from an untreated umbilical infection. The woman who tends the houses has since been jailed, but the lawyer who ran the business walked free even though it was her second arrest.

Unaware of all this, the Hudsons thought their prayers had been answered when they were told, soon after applying, that seven-month-old twins could be theirs within weeks. They paid a \$3,000 (about

home or hang on at the risk of financial ruin. Some of the 150 foreigners who adopt here every year have sold their homes rather than give up the children.

Like most, the Rincavages from Elizabeth, New Jersey, were handed their baby, 10-month-old Scott, on the day they arrived four months ago. "They know that once you see that baby there's no way you'll give it up, and the longer they keep you here the more money they're making," said 29-year-old Lorraine Rincavage.

The adoption agencies which set up these deals are aware of the heart-rending problems the clients usually face but believe it is all worthwhile for the sake of the children. Mrs Leigh Yocius, founding director of Mission of Mercy (which charges \$2,500 (£1,534) for its services), admitted that many of the lawyers she deals with turn out to be sharks.

"But I don't think it is something we should just give up on. These children are very much wanted in America." "These babies would die out on the street," Mrs Rincavage agreed. "There's no one here to take care of them." But others, like the Hudsons, wish they had never got into the Honduran baby trap.

Alan Tomlinson

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Mixed forecast

If Easter always came in late April, would good weather be guaranteed?

The warm Easter weather has come as a pleasant surprise; whatever happens today, perhaps Easter should be on a fixed date, later, rather than earlier, in the spring. But would this ensure good weather?

In recent years it seems there has been more chance of having a snowy Easter than a traditional White Christmas. Easter Sunday is the first Sunday that falls after the full moon following the winter equinox; it can occur on any date from March 22 to April 25. Easter's changing dates make it difficult to compare weather in different years, and clearly, Easter's latest this year played a part in the fine conditions. But is this the whole story?

As might be expected, the Easter periods with the best weather have tended to be the later ones in April, including the warmest on record in London, in 1949. But there have been some memorably fine examples in late March. Conversely some of the coldest, snowiest Easters have

fallen in mid-April, with 1879 and 1930 being the worst.

Is there any meteorological reason for fixing a date for Easter? In 1928 both Houses of Parliament passed a bill which laid down that Easter Sunday would be the second Sunday in April, except when April 1 fell on a Sunday — in which case it would be on April 15. However, the bill included a clause suspending it until it had received the consent of the churches, which has never been given.

At that time the Meteorological Office produced figures for Easter weather in the previous 100 years, suggesting that the arrangements proposed by the bill would have produced weather no better or worse than that on the varying dates. Similarly inconclusive results have been obtained since then.

The fact is that Britain's weather is variable. In late March and April, it may bring heavy snow or summer sun. It seems that there is no way to pick a perfect period.

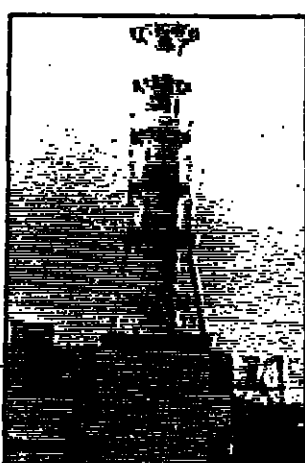
So we shall have to make the best of whatever weather comes along. I recall my family having two splendid days tobogganing on the North Downs at Easter, in 1975.

W.J. Burroughs

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Tomorrow and Wednesday

A year after Chernobyl, The Times assesses the long-term effects of a catastrophe



CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1236

ACROSS

- 1 Very sad (6)
- 5 Whup soundly (4)
- 8 Respond (3)
- 9 Museum official (7)
- 11 Bring together (8)
- 13 Mine support (4)
- 15 Orkney anchorage (5-4)
- 18 Unightly (4)
- 19 Common, Philistine (6)
- 22 Advance showing (7)
- 23 Quiet calm (5)
- 24 Pierce (4)
- 25 Drinks tray (6)

DOWN

- 2 Paper piles (5)
- 3 Obtain (3)
- 4 Screenshot Letters author (5,3,3)
- 5 Wild rage (4)
- 6 Become too big for (7)
- 7 Infill (5)

12 Castle ditch (4) 17 Attach (5)

14 Smooth tongued (4) 20 Representation (5)

15 Most significant (7) 21 Arm, leg (4)

16 Heap (4) 23 Churn (3)

18 Unlikely (4)

19 Common, Philistine (8)

22 Advance showing (7)

23 Quiet calm (5)

24 Pierce (4)

25 Drink tray (6)

DOWN

2 Paper piles (5)

3 Obtain (3)

4 Screwdriver (5)

5 Wild rage (4)

6 Become too big for (7)

7 Inflict (5)

8 Engrossed (4)

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Welcome to the best of both worlds.

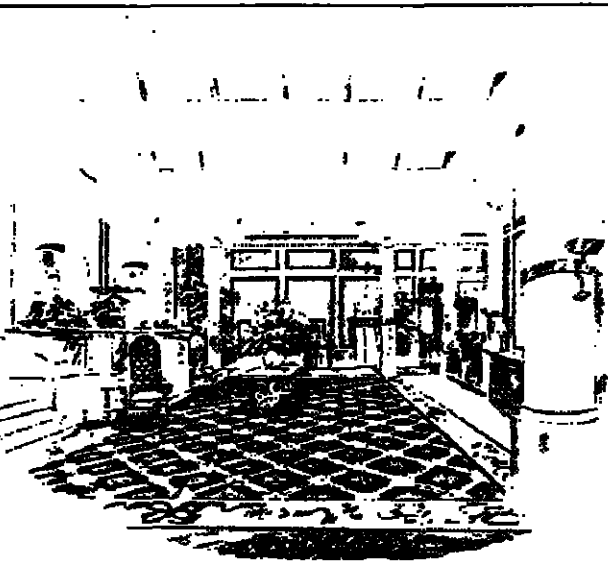
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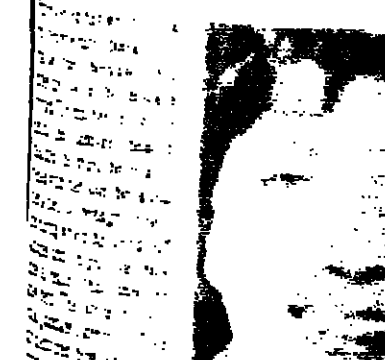
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STAIRLIFT

MONDAY PAGE

Slicing up the des. res. cake

Competition is fierce among the estate agents of south-west London. But has the market reached its peak? Barbara Toner reports

There are 40 estate agencies in an area of three square miles across the Thames from London's Chelsea. If the streets aren't exactly paved with gold for the likes of Tommy, Richard, Stephen, Gregory, and Jay (rhymes with Guy), there's certainly money in the houses that line them.

Wandsworth residents make an upward move every two or three years and for selling properties often worth £250,000, Tommy, Richard, Stephen and Gregory take 2 per cent of the price. Jay takes 1 per cent.

In a tight market they will be joint agents because vendors like to instruct more than one and in that case, Tommy, Richard, Stephen and Gregory charge 2½ per cent. Jay charges 2 per cent. Tommy, Richard, Gregory, and Jay might agree to farm properties out to each other and split the commission. But Stephen won't.

They're managers of their respective firms, big on sincerity, unworldly on trust, and quaintly unencumbered by qualifications.

They all look terribly smart with neatly-cut hair and nicely-pressed suits. But one can't help wondering what separates the men from the boys in a market which must have reached saturation point. What separates the women from the boys is status. Women tend not to be managers.

Tommy Newell, 29, is a partner in Friend and Falcke (of Chelsea, Belgrave, Fulham, Wandsworth and Hong Kong) and runs its branch in Bellevue Road. He joined the firm 10 years ago as a coffee boy after failing his first-year economics at Exeter University. "My mother always thought I should be an estate agent," he laughs, and his mother was right. This month he was made the only unqualified partner.

"The gifted estate agent," he says, "is born, not made. I was a junior negotiator for two years before I was allowed to do valuations and it took another five years to be qualified in terms of experience."

"The trickiest part of the negotiation is after the offer has been made. That's when you can lose it. I'll go and have a cup of tea with the client

and compliment the dog. It cements the deal."

Business hasn't always been good. The market was so bad one year his personal income dropped by 85 per cent. But he has no complaints now.

Neither Tommy nor any of the others will admit their precise earnings. A good average is said to be £25,000 a year and someone "truly amazing" might earn up to £100,000 on basic salary plus commission.

Also in Bellevue Road is Gregory Besterman of Sullivan Thomas (est. 1984). Now 25, he started Sullivan Thomas with his partner, Robert Thomas. They have three offices, the others in Fulham and Hammer-smith. He met Robert at Kenwoods when he was a junior negotiator, having left Westminster School after A levels, fed up with education. "I wanted to see some results. I wanted to make some money," he says.

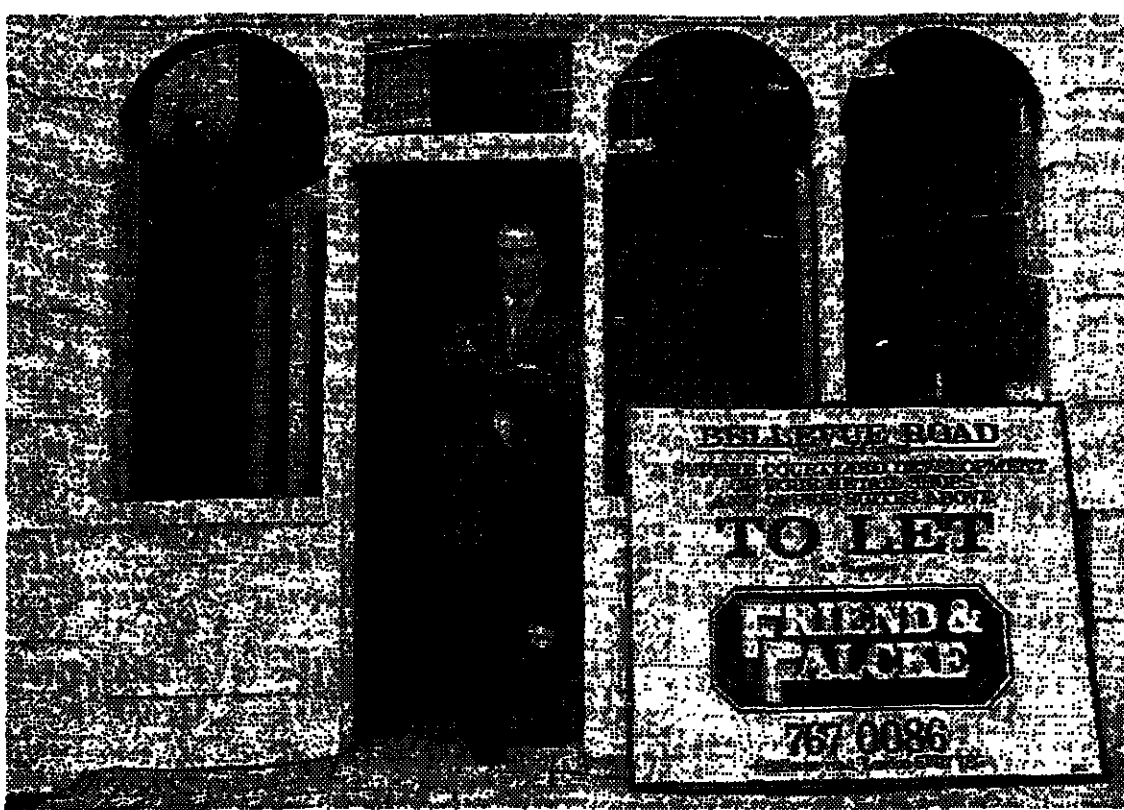
"When we first decided to open up here other agents tried to stop the former owners from selling to us but they were doomed to fail because we bought from clients."

Bad agents can survive, he says. "Some act as fronts for dealers. There have been cases of agents undervaluing properties, sending friends to buy them on their behalf at the under-valued price, then selling them immediately at the market price."

"We are under obligation to do the best job possible for the client. We are under no obligation to act for the buyer though we can advise. Our job is to find the right property for a particular house."

At any given time he might have three or four hundred houses on his books of which 70 to 100 will be sole agency. In a good week 15 might go under offer. In a bad week, none.

In Northcote Road Stephen Laine-Toner manages Richard Barclay's. His reputation for being the toughest negotiator in the area doesn't endear him to buyers or competitors, yet he's the man Tommy Newell says he would go to if he had to sell his house.



Three of the kind: above, Tommy Newell; left, Richard Courtenay & Brassard; right, Stephen Laine-Toner

He isn't interested in shared agency because if he accepts other agents' properties, they will expect to be offered his. "It's a matter of ability," he says. "We market better so we can achieve more."

He is 32 and a third-generation estate agent. He left school without any O or A levels and spent five years in the family business before joining Barclay's. They usually have between 250 and 300 properties for sale at any time. He works 12 hours a day, six days a week.

"Our fees might look high," he says of estate agents in general, "but if there's no sale, there's no fee and we have to cover ourselves for work we won't be paid for." His approach to selling is to "set yourself aside and look after the vendor. Buyers are expendable."

Not far from him in Northcote Road, Jay Chitnis manages Lucas & Co. solicitors who have branched out into estate agency and who offer not only lower fees but sling in conveyancing as well. Their competition believes such favourable terms have made virtually no

impact on the market. Jay says it's just a matter of time. They have 150 to 200 properties and the majority are sole agency.

From public school, Jay joined the army and when it didn't see eye to eye with him he marched into Gascoigne Pees in Teddington and said, "I'll sell a lot of houses for you."

In an area like Wandsworth he finds it useful to make contact at drinks parties or tennis. "But it's not a frivolous job. It's tough. I see our obligation to the client as removing the anxiety."

On Lavender Hill, Richard Courtenay & Brassard set up Courtenay's opposite Winkworth's two and a half years ago and bit his nails for three months.

"I remember being very cross with Stephen Laine-Toner when I opened because he wouldn't share but now I see his point."

Apart from a spell selling non-ferrous metals, he has always been an estate agent. He opened on Lavender Hill with £10,000. Three of them negotiated and his wife did

the typing. "In the first six months we sold 22 houses ranging from £30,000 to £150,000. Of course, the market was very good to us. Prices were just taking off."

Still a small firm, they have between 40 and 50 properties at any given time. His strength is presentation. "We always send details with a photograph or a watercolour of the house. We pay £70 or £80 for them and sometimes give them to the clients when the deal is done. It's something different."

Something different seems to be what they're all looking for, with the possible exception of Stephen, the agent's agent. He casts a practised eye at the 39 other agencies and says although he hasn't seen any close down, he knows people who are suffering. "But you have to look at it this way," he says. "As the cake gets richer, you only need a smaller slice."

In Wandsworth there's plenty for him and Tommy, Richard, Jay, and Gregory as well.

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The secrets of Morganaization

Janet Morgan's business is other people's business techniques — and how to make them more effective

When Dr Janet Morgan talks, corporations and governments listen. "Vaguely 40," she is described "rather grandly" (no formal training) as a management consultant. "I am just asked in as myself, to notice things." In a recent edition of the BBC's staff newspaper she wrote an article that showed exactly what she had noticed during her four-year stint as special adviser to the then director-general, Alasdair Milne.

The gist of it was that intelligent people frequently run round in circles tripping each other up. "People had started to feel paranoid and ground down. I told them to get on with the job and keep their nerve." She also suggested how they might go about it.

The BBC, she says, is implementing her master plan. The "upward referral" system, whereby difficult decisions are passed to superiors, has been disbanded; meetings have been halved; minutes are shorter; and people have been requested to take the "No Entry" signs off their doors "and replace them with more friendly notices".

Unfortunately, Morgan has not been there to see it all happen, having moved on to become adviser to the board at Granada Television.

She is a glowing example of her own belief that "women are good at thinking about lots of things at once". Apart from exercising the theories of organization learnt as a political historian (she worked in the Cabinet Office and lectured in politics at Oxford University), she has also written a biography of Agatha Christie, edited the diaries of her former employer and mentor Dick Crossman and, according to her entry in *Who's Who*, finds time to enjoy making ice-cream. Her tiny stature belies vast stamina and a towering intellect. She has only failed once — when, in 1966, she did not become the first woman president of the Oxford Union Society.

Despite her own dazzling ability to organize, she has no time for the theory that women, by the very nature of their many-stranded lives, are better managers than men. There are, she says, hopeless male managers and hopeless female ones.

"The sort of woman one tends to see in a senior position is probably excellent or she wouldn't have got there, because it has been such a hard struggle. So we tend to think of women as being somehow better at it. But really we are not comparing averages."

"It's not so much because it is a male-dominated structure that the BBC has got into this organizationally ossified

state," she says. "It is because those who should have been thinking about the way the BBC runs as an organization have been too busy and distracted to do that."

Morgan concedes that women are more inclined to realize that a problem cannot always be solved by the application of a theory pulled from a filing cabinet. "They are very good at making judgements by feeling and hunch. And anyone who has looked at how scientific discoveries are made realizes how important that is."

They are also adept at simultaneously thinking of several jobs and the baby at home — "they have lots of antennae out." "All that stuff about women going barmy every three and a half weeks is rot," she is surprised, she says, by how feeble men can be.

On the down side, she refers to what she calls the Queen

bee syndrome: the type of woman who devours any competing female. She also says some women fail to make the most of themselves — "sometimes because they feel sorry for the men". Women also tend to feel guilty. "They carry other people's passengers and often feel it is not worth being insistent or making a fuss."

Naturally, Morgan has conquered her own difficulties. She has never been on an assertiveness training course ("Do you think I should?" seems a disingenuous response). She admits she may be unable to reach high shelves — "but I can always get a ladder." Somehow, one feels there will always be a tall man standing nearby, or at least someone to pass her a ladder.

Caroline Phillips
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Morgan: stamina and intellect

The son also rises

Branton Kenton has written "a truly revolutionary book". It must be true, because his mother says so in the book's foreword. His mother is Leslie Kenton, the famous health freak, and she must be really pleased with her son because after a spell of teenage rebellion, during which he lived off sausages and chips, the boy came to realize that mother knew best. The style of his book, *Quantum Carrot* — "I've just discovered how delicious grated swede (rutabaga) is in a winter salad" — shows that he is a chip off the old block.

But how far should an old block go in so blatantly promoting its offspring? I would say not as far as Mrs Kenton. It is right and proper for parents to think that their children are unsurpassed in the matter of brains, beauty and charm, but parental opinion is hardly unbiased.

In recognition of this universal truth, Antonia Fraser's mystery stories do not carry blurbs saying: "Magnificent. I



PENNY PERRICK

couldn't put it down — Elizabeth Longford." Edna O'Brien will not be called upon to review the new novel by her son, Carlo Gellier. Vanessa Redgrave has not gone on record that her daughter Natasha is the outstanding actress of her generation. Parental pride should stop

short of public announcement. Parental involvement, carried out quietly and behind the scenes, is another matter. Jasper Carrott gratefully acknowledges that he learnt how to disguise figure faults by designing clothes for his mother. It says a lot for his relationship with Shirley of that ilk, who is actually rather svelte, that when I last saw her she was still on speaking terms with her son and wearing a smart little item from his latest collection.

My own mother, a journalist, retyped my job application to *Vogue*, knowing that that bastion of chic would discard my own offering of crossed-out letters and crooked margins. Once I got the job, she felt a bit ambivalent about my following in her footsteps and insisted that I was the "handkerchief editor".

I still feel a bit ambivalent about it since readers of this column address me as "Dear Eve Perrick" — my mother's name.

This case of mistaken identity could run and run for my niece, who runs a magazine publishing company, is widely assumed to be my daughter. We're both in the print, you see. This makes my sister-in-law reflect on the unfairness of life: she gives birth to this paragon and I get the credit.

It is credit I don't even need since I have two clever children of my own — although I doubt that the future will see me and my little ones co-operating on books, à la Kenton. For whereas I can hardly make sense of my bank statement, my children love economics, Big Bangs, commodities and industrial strategies. The world is saved from maternal pride on my part only because I haven't the faintest idea what they're talking about.

Quantum Carrot by Branton Kenton, published on Thursday by the Ebury Press at £5.95.

Gentle arm of the law

Can a new approach to police questioning aid the recovery of young victims of sexual assault?

such as a child guidance counsellor. They always take medical advice on whether the child is ready to be interviewed.

Probing a small child's anguish is harrowing, and McKinnon admits there are times when most officers feel like weeping with the sufferer.

"But really you have to school yourself not to show these feelings, because it doesn't help the victim. You also have to be careful not to show by your expression that you're shocked or upset. A caring young child might stop talking

'You have to school yourself not to show feelings of distress because it does not help the victim'

if she thinks it is distressing you. At the same time, you have to show your sympathy and you can agree verbally that what happened was very bad."

Interviews are conducted on a one-to-one basis, generally away from the home. The mother may or may not be present: a smaller child might need her, an older one be inhibited.

"Of course there is the embarrassment factor, but usually you can get round that by simply being very matter-of-fact and the child will then accept it on the same level." It is vital to convince the child that she is believed and in no way to blame — often a problem if the assault has been committed by a family member or friend and there are enormous feelings of guilt.

Sociologist Szussanna Adler says: "It's essential to make the child feel believed. We're increasingly convinced that it's very, very rare for children to invent such incidents."

Sexual abuse can lead to behavioural problems, sleep and eating disturbances, truancy, emotional difficulties, and anti-social tendencies in adolescence. "All these problems are made more likely by bad interviewing or other wrong approaches in the aftermath of an assault," she says.

"Or, of course, the child can clam up or even retract the allegation. It all gets too much and it becomes in the end easier to say 'I made it up'. Then you've lost the chance of rescuing the child."

Adler lectures at Bramhill, the staff college for senior police officers who will eventually direct and implement policy on these issues. One scheme currently being studied is a pilot project set up by Scotland Yard in conjunction with Bexley Social Services in south-east London and advised by the Department of Psychological Medicine at Great Ormond Street Hospital. Like the Strathclyde scheme, it advocates a gentle approach.

In the Bexley scheme, the victim is interviewed in a comfortable room at Queen Mary's Hospital in Sidcup by a police officer and a social worker in tandem. This interview is videotaped, partly to avoid the child having to repeat the story to others who need to know, but mainly in the hope that such testimony will soon be admissible as evidence in court. The film is also shown to the suspect.

The interviewers use dolls with anatomically-correct genitalia so that the child can demonstrate what has happened even if she cannot tell.

Adler says: "A child may simply not have the vocabulary to express what has been done to them, so this method is a way round that problem. The dolls have been used for some time in the United States and are increasingly being used here both to discover what happened and also in recovery therapy."

"If an interview is handled well, then it can actually be a help. Rape or sexual abuse is a major life crisis for a child, like a bereavement, just as it would be for an adult. And it has to be worked through."

Liz Gill

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SPORTING DIARY

Simon Barnes

Parrot talk

The main problem faced by the Seoul Olympic organizers is language. To help them come to terms with what they call "Olympic English" they are playing English-language sports commentaries through the public-address system at headquarters, along with explanations in Korean. A spokesman explained that such phrases as "and Coe is sitting on Walker's shoulder" need a certain clarification. I recommend that Seoul get hold of the new *Colemanballs 3* and try explaining things like this in Korean: "Numero Eins — as they say in Germany" from Peter Jones; "Billy Gilbert hit a kamikaze back pass which Justin Fashanu pounced on like a black Frank Bruno" from Ian Dark; and, my favourite, from Larry Carpenter: "Marvellous oriental pace he's got — just like a Buddhist statue."

Deliverance

Alan Knott, former England cricketer and stand-up-and-be-counted Christian, says it is not necessary to go down on your knees to pray. "Sometimes I will, because it feels the natural thing to do, but I can pray just as easily on my way out to bat." He seems to say this with an air of surprise, but is there any other situation in which prayer comes more readily to the lips?

Seventh hell

As the Middlesex Sevens at Twickenham draw nigh, I receive vexed inquiries about the ban on taking alcohol into the ground. People arriving with their own supplies last year were, says Pete McCabe, confronted with the choice of drinking six hours' worth in half an hour in the car park or pouring it all down the drain. "The ground was therefore populated by a curious collection of teetotalers, people who were sober and extremely angry, and people who could hardly walk." The answer from Twickenham is that the ban — in force at all matches this season — will continue. "The whole reason is that we don't want to get like the football crowds," a spokesman said. Funnily enough, Twickenham is full of bars, which will be open during the Sevens, if not uninterrupted. But if you don't mind queuing and paying Twickenham prices, you can get as drunk as a skunk.



Barry Fantoni
"My highest break is only average but I've had a maximum line"

Unbiased

John Fullerton, the Scottish bowls player who found it rather hard to stand when playing against Wales in the Home International Championship, has been banned from international competition for three years — by himself. He blames his fall from grace on a combination of prescribed medicine, alcohol and intense heat.

Swansong

As rumours spread that Elton John could be abandoning Watford, so another pop star — Rick Wakeman — has stepped down as chairman of mighty Camberley Town of the Vauxhall-Opel League, Division Two South. The club is sad to see him go and acting chairman Gordon Foss says he is still "very much part of the scene". So much so that he kicks off a show business game at Camberley this afternoon.

Reservations

Easter Monday, with the football season on its last knockings, is traditionally a day of local derbies, over-stimulated spectators and a wary constabulary. The police try to stop trouble at the big matches before it starts — and this is obviously why they have asked that the titanic clash between Weststone and Barnet be made all-ticket. Apparently they believe that Weststone, lighter relief from the GM Vauxhall Conference, and Barnet, still gunning for promotion out of it, is too explosive a mixture for casual ticket buyers.

Plus ça change

From hooliganism in the stands to violence on the pitch. I quote a *Falmouth Packer* report on the broken leg sustained by Falmouth's town clerk, J.H. Glenn, during a soccer match. "There is nothing at all dignified about the game. Play of necessity must be rough, or it would be voted tame, and where the sport comes in is a mystery to the vast majority who do not indulge in the pastime." Those words were written in 1887.

Mr Gradgrind chides again

Charles Bremner reports on a campaign to extend the basic knowledge of America's learn-what-you-like high school pupils

New York
Just as the first Sputnik in 1957 shocked the US school system into promoting the sciences, America's current commercial humiliation at the hands of the Japanese and others is again sounding the alarm among educators.

But they are not pointing the finger at a lack of technical expertise so much as at a failure by schools and colleges to equip the young with enough basic knowledge to function and communicate. For example, one national survey has just found that two thirds of American 17-year-olds do not know when the Civil War was fought and half cannot identify either Churchill or Stalin.

Pressure for a return to traditional educational values has grown steadily since President Reagan took office six years ago and about 80 per cent of the country's universities have modified their courses in response. But a sense of urgency has become apparent only in the last few months along with the mood of economic and political crisis.

Last week, teachers in California took a prominent advertisement in the *Los Angeles Times* to defend themselves against charges that they do a bad job. "What Japanese children learn in their families... Americans have assigned to our public schools," they said. "We then wonder why our students' test scores are lower than, among others, Japanese, whose school days are spent almost exclusively on academics rather than on Aids, automobiles and substance abuse."

The same day newspapers reported that the average Japanese child received the equivalent of one year more in school than an American because of longer classroom hours and shorter holidays.

Where Americans saw a missile gap in the 1950s and a generation gap in the 1960s, they are now discovering a widening "knowledge gap" — the legacy, many say, of the school reforms that grew out of the protest era of the 1960s.

The case has been put most sharply in a book just out and rapidly making its way to the best-seller list, *What Every American Needs to Know*, by E.D. Hirsch, a professor at Virginia University, is a manifesto for the return to the kind of education that gave every school leaver at least an inkling of who Hamlet was or what it was that the Greeks gave the Trojans.

To make the task simpler,

mail high school". In the worst instances, children can avoid basic subjects such as history and pick from a smorgasbord of topics as diverse as war, hobbies, and dating etiquette.

Hirsch has an ally in William Bennett, President Reagan's Education Secretary, who has accused colleges of "ripping off" students with ill-conceived curricula.

According to Hirsch and a growing body of people who think like him, the lack of cultural literacy is partly to blame for America's business troubles. He cites, for example, a recent meeting of senior executives from companies such as Exxon and CBS who complained that their younger colleagues could not communicate effectively in speech or in writing.

Like Mr Gradgrind, the cultural reformers seem to base their case on social utility rather than the need for a return to moral values — a main plank of the conservative reformers and the religious right. But for many, the two aspects are closely connected. For example, Mrs Jeanne Kirkpatrick, the former ambassador to the UN, recently blamed the deterioration of the marine guards at the US embassy in Moscow and the spread of the Aids virus on the curricula and methods of the education system.

Bernard Richards recoils from the Dordogne's incessant Muzak

Pandemonium in paradise



Philip Howard
"The Dordogne is again a popular destination for English middle-class holiday-makers this Easter. It is a sort of Cotswolds with good weather, a place where thoughtful and discerning people go, who don't, in D.H. Lawrence's memorable phrase, want to lie 'naked like pigs on a beach'."

It has been described by travel writers as one of the most attractive holiday areas in France, which means, alas, that come summer the monstrous traffic jams in Sarlat will stretch even further into the wooded countryside.

Certainly it is very photogenic, but photographs are silent, and travel writers bent on pushing the merits of places have omitted to mention a salient fact about all those pretty little towns that look like urban paradises — that the noise in them is pure hell. Any morning try sauntering about in Bergerac, Castillon, Beaumont-du-Perigord, Villereal, Issigeac, Monpazier: the light on the stones is a balm to the senses; virtually nothing assaults the eye. Their very names chime like a lullaby.

But all are wired for sound, and shattering loud music pours from hundreds of cylindrical loudspeakers attached to the ancient walls. It is hard to know which is the more dreadful, that jaunty and inane French pop music which has all the anodyne ineffectiveness of an entry for the Eurovision song contest or the raucous and offensive disco music from Britain and America which has all the euphony of an aluminium smelting plant.

Since the lyrics (if that is what they are) of the smelting plant music are in English it is hard for British tourists to ignore them. At intervals the mouth-popping stars are strangled in a mid-phrase, for which relief much thanks, but only to be replaced by a bouncy introductory snatch of music and a commercial about some local shop. From an office somewhere, at the nerve-centre of this McLuhanesque nightmare of the electronic village, a pair of bright young people (the kind of self-congratulatory metacritics who find their way on to local radio in Britain) tell the whole town about a *houllangerie* or *quincaillerie*. The whole thing is daft, of course, because all the aborigines have known about these emporia from day one of their lives, and the itinerants could not care less.

In Bergerac one could trace the wires back to the source of origin in an electronic caravan, and finally put faces to the anonymous villains — although behind them there must be more hidden enemies of course. Sometimes events are shared (whether they like it or not) by the entire town. In Villereal a sports commentator attempted to whip up the whole community into a frenzy of excitement, reminiscent of the Tour de

France, over a tiny toy scooter race. I'm not sure that one of the hot-footed contestants was not wearing a yellow jersey.

Many of these small provincial towns are as trim and attractive as the Castleridge imagined by Hardy, as neat and compact as a box of dominoes and with green fields to the very doorstep, vision-ary settings for organic life. Is this enforced society of noise the new mode of emphasizing the tight-knit aspect of the organic community? Surely it is a sign that something is wrong, and that a last desperate attempt is being made to hold a society together before it fragments and whirls off with centrifugal energy.

Paradoxically, much of the noise which is generated as a way of holding communities together will in the end destroy large parts of their identity and integrity, since the majority of the songs are in English, or rather American, and almost every week justified concern is expressed in official quarters that the French language is under attack from imported pop music.

In these settings no music seems appropriate. Medieval music (which one occasionally hears) has the air of turning the places into a sort of simulacrum of the futile inanity of Disneyland, and one looks carefully just to make sure the stones have not suddenly been turned into plastic. French accordion music has a similar effect, as if widespread anxiety might be felt that one was not in France at all without the accompanying audible cliché.

Most visitors will experience a natural resistance to Baroque music, usually a signal from one Frenchman to another that there is going to be a straining after something serious and cultural, and later classical music is too heavy and complicated, quite apart from the fact that it is utterly out of key. Traditional jazz never seems right; nor — as I heard one market day in Eymet — such imported jollities as *Roll out the Barrel*.

During the war thousands of Frenchmen were sent to concentration camps where there was no escape from public-address systems, and the occupying forces frequently made their wishes known via loudspeakers. Could it be that the French have not shaken off wartime habits? Could it be that these little towns are ashamed of being backward and remote, and do not want to be left behind now that 1984 has been and gone? Orwell's vision of urban hell in 1984 comes complete, it will be remembered, with microphones and loudspeakers.

Should the travel writer keep his mouth shut? After all it is none of his business if alien populations decide to inflict torture on themselves. And perhaps the inhabitants of these towns, and other towns all over France, actually wake up and positively relish the prospect of phrases like "Let me hear your body talk" blasting in through the shutters.

By complaining, the foreign visitor can indicate to the authorities that he is not getting what he came for (and staggering there were more foreign visitors to the Dordogne in the summer of 1986 than French ones), and he can offer dire warnings of what may happen in Britain if unnecessary

noise of this kind becomes sanctioned and acceptable. I do not want to look round a charming town to the strains of one of the *Goldberg Variations* any more than I want to be encouraged to "get physical" by Olivia Newton John. I certainly do not want to live in a place where such things are regarded as acceptable, and if possible I should prefer not to visit one either.

There is the added problem, not confined to France, of the more relatively private noise in restaurants, where often there is no synaesthetic correspondence between the fine cuisine and the brutal assault on the ears by Wham! or some other monstrosity. The thought occurs that the Michelin guide should have the symbol of the gramophone horn for these places, two or three where the sound is particularly loud and loathsome. I could easily suggest a few for starters. But that is another story.

The gaff should always be blown on those travel writers who compose bathed in the rosy glow of selective memory. The signs are that fewer of those British tourists who trundle around in B-registered Volvos with side-lights absurdly on all day are going to return completely happy from their quest for paradise. A holiday in France will then do nothing to lessen the applicability and truth of Philip Larkin's remark that "a public convenience for camels should be erected over the grave of Signor Marconi". And, one should add, those of a few other electronic inventors too.

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The author is a fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford.

T.E. Utley

Down-to-earth Utopians

The Institute of Economic Affairs recently celebrated its thirtieth anniversary with a grand dinner at Grosvenor House, which I was privileged to attend. It was a remarkable occasion, the hosts having planned not only an admirable meal but an intellectual feast consisting of no fewer than eleven speeches.

Now, I do not wish to be churlish. Some of these speeches were excellent, notably those of Sir Alastair Burnet, Professor Alan Peacock, who contributed some amiable doggerel in the manner of McGonagall, Lord Grimond, who was as elegant as ever, and Lord Harris of High Chaise, who is one of the lightest and most charming of after-dinner speakers who ever uttered.

Throughout, the Prime Minister sat silent, treating jokes with the circumspection with which they ought to be treated until their precise political significance has been correctly analysed. Then she herself arose to complete the performance and raise it to a high level of intellectual seriousness.

Now, I repeat that I do not mean to be churlish; but for me, a high Tory to the core of my soul, eleven speeches are roughly ten too many. What is more, the prevailing theme of all of them was to me distasteful — though, I must emphasize, on largely aesthetic grounds.

I was brought up to believe that politics was the art of keeping things going in a reasonably painless and convenient manner, that anyone who had a view of "the good society" and thought that he could translate it into reality by coherent national political action was guilty of folly and presumption; that Utopianism was a terrible evil and that earnestness was a thing, if not to be despised, then, at least, to be distrusted. Why, then, do I like these people and think them to be one of the best things that happened in my lifetime?

Two days later, the same question presented itself to me in a somewhat more painful manner. I was present at the annual general meeting of the Centre for Policy Studies, known conventionally as a Tory think tank. There were fewer speeches on this occasion, and many of them, as a result of bad acoustics at the Institution of Civil Engineers, were inaudible. What did come over, however, was the same spirit of earnestness. For example, we were all given a little booklet called *More To Do*. This last theme is one of the characteristics of progressive rationalism in politics.

These Utopians have no resting place: the revolution must go on forever, strenuous efforts to reform the world, instead of just keeping it going in the expectation

of the next world, are *de rigueur*. There must be no letting up. Again, the Prime Minister spoke. She spoke extraordinarily well and without a single note, emphasizing, I thought, how those of us who have spent much agonizing time composing speeches for her would have been better advised to leave her to her own excellent improvised devices — which she tends to employ anyway. Again the theme was the same: onwards, onwards, apply the principles, create the good society but never for a moment suppose that you will be allowed to snubbathe in the Garden of Eden. Why, then, do I also admire and revere the Centre for Policy Studies?

I think the answer was put into my mind by a most entertaining neighbour at the IEA dinner. He was a real Utopian, taking every word of it seriously, a veritable reincarnation of Bentham or of the Webbs. He said that Ralph Harris fell short of perfection simply because of his religious hang-ups. He (my neighbour) had proposed a sensible scheme for the sale of children from underdeveloped countries, where they were in a great surplus, to western countries, where they were much wanted. This sale, he said, goes on and on, in free market terms, to be authorized; but Ralph would not hear of it, because he believed that the sale of children was a bad thing.

When I pointed out to my companion that children were often wanted in the West, not to comfort the loneliness of sterile couples but to render economic services in brothels, he said that if the whole thing were above board it would be easier to police. Ralph, he declared, had become so much of an establishment figure that he did not even favour the legalising of heroin.

The truth is that Ralph Harris is not a silly sort of Utopian at all, but a sensible and profoundly Christian human being who thinks it a good thing to test our current practices in the light of intellectual principles but also thinks that the criterion by which we should decide what we are going to do must be common sense.

The same applies to the CPS. Its austere sounding pamphlet was in fact written by Olly Knox, one of the most convivial, sceptical, jolly men who ever lived. When I reproached him for the pomposity of the pamphlet's title, he split his sides.

In short, the "Conservative Utopians" are not, in any bad sense, Utopian at all. They are mostly sensible, humane, common sense people — and that goes, thank God, for Mrs Thatcher as well, in spite of all her intellectual preoccupations.

Philip Howard

Of course I do — dear boy

"Good morning — my name is Nelly Seagoon."

"What a memory you have!"

I wish I had a memory for names. I have a copious rubbish-heap of a memory full of such useless information as the punishment of Erichthon and the diagram of electrolysis. But I suffer from onomastic aphasia: I have difficulty remembering people's names. It is a grave disadvantage — in my trade a journalist has to get on intimate or at any rate gossipy terms with a vast range of people very fast, write the story, and then move on to new people. It is a bad start to wheedling a story out of somebody if you can't remember his name. I envy friends who have not only a prodigious memory for quotations, oddments, and tags of information, as I have in part, but also the eagle eye and an owl's retentiveness for names and faces.

I am not consoled by the fact that forgetting names is quite a common condition. John Gilbert, the great screen lover of silent films, could learn his lines for parts, but always forgot the proper names. He was called upon at short notice to play the part of the heroine's father in a Chicago production. He learned the lines in record time but was still struggling to remember the name of the character he was playing, Numitorius, when the play opened. A colleague suggested the Book of Numbers as a mnemonic. Gilbert strode on stage with renewed confidence on the first night, and delivered his opening line: "Hold, 'tis I, her father — Deuteronomy."

The most daunting introduction for those of us who are nominally forgetful is for a complete stranger to come up and say: "Hello, You're Philip Howard, aren't you? Do you remember me?" There is no satisfactory answer to that which does not sound rude. What is why some of us use the vocative "dear boy", "dear girl", and "old thing" more than seems necessary to those who have good memories for names. The last appellation should be used only to those under 30.

For persistent and intrusive "Don't you remember me?" nuisances, the only effective counter is the phrop phrase that means the opposite to what it seems to mean: "We must have lunch some time, old thing (but I haven't got my 1989 diary yet)."

I have tried to think of reasons why I am so bad at names. I was

brought up in a large and matet extended family, in which all sorts of strange grown-ups who were not kin were known upon first introduction as Uncle Frank or Aunt Phoebe. This may have confused me about names.

Apart from that, I read, or at least do the crossword, as I walk, because I do not get enough time for it in the rest of life. This means that I bump into trees a bit, and



Chris Wormald

joggers give me a wide berth (which is an advantage), but that I am not very observant about what is going on in the world outside my head. Also, I am often weeping because of a mote in my eye.

Special pleading apart, I suspect that a bad memory for names indicates deplorable self-absorption. Absent-mindedness equals selfishness. Instead of doing the crossword or reading Plato I should be enjoying the sun rising like a great blood orange over the Post Office Tower, watching the swans nesting opposite Peter Pan, and saying a cheerful "What ho!" to the joggers, all of whose ugly, contorted faces I would remember.

There are advertisements, with a picture of a worried-looking man, offering to improve your memory and turn you into a whizz-kid high flier. I do not think we should bother with those, since it is merely a matter of strength of mind, deciding to look out rather than in. I resolve to do better. "Of course, I remember you. At the Old Coll. Deuteronomy, wasn't it? We must have lunch some time."

Of course, some faces and names are better forgotten. A copious, retentive memory may be a good thing. But the ability to forget is the true token of greatness.

Joseph Connolly

Cashing in where Booker pioneered

Although earning my living as a bookseller, I cannot go into raptures over the latest literary award. Presented by National Cash Registers, and worth £25,000 a year, it is big business's most grandiose excursion to date into the world of literary hype.

I would cynically suggest that the very size of the prize is evidence enough that it is calculated to be of greater publicity benefit to NCR than to the fortunate authors who walk off with it — even though £25,000 is more than many writers earn in a lifetime. If the prize had been set at a more moderate £5,000, say, the news of its inception would have warranted only a paragraph in the book trade press, and certainly would not have made the national newspapers, or the television news.

The aim in this literary prize game is for the sponsors to gain as high a profile as possible within a highly respected cultural field in return for a relatively modest outlay. No one will ever topple the serendipitously-named Booker Prize from its pinnacle, but such is always the target. And business being business, they simply use the antic cash time, because that's how it works with everything else. The

Booker Prize was raised from £10,000 to £15,000 recently, it is true, though not in an effort to retain the position of financial eminence — it is already pipped by the Whitbread Prize (a total of £18,500 for the eventual winner) and the Betty Trask Award (£17,500).

The Booker Prize for fiction is in a totally secure position (it will surely remain the only literary prize with its very own annual television programme) but NCR has proved to be astute in announcing that its prize is for any work of non-fiction, hence avoiding head-on collision. This is a dauntingly wide field and takes us into Whitbread country, where a massive political biography, say, must be assessed against a children's book or a volume of poetry for supremacy.

With the NCR prize, travel books will be vying with memoirs, art monographs with cinema books, history with natural history. Out of them all, one title will be named "Book of the Year". The judges, if they do not break down from the stress of it all, will certainly have earned their money.

What big business fails to

understand is that within the book world a great deal of prestige and respect is associated with many lesser-known prizes than the Booker — prizes that not only offer rather feeble sums of money but whose entry regulations are positively off-putting.

The lucrative Betty Trask award is generally not held in great esteem because its founder stipulated that the recipient be the author of a traditional first novel rather than an experimental one (so Catherine Cookson would have walked in, and James Joyce wouldn't even have been in the running). However, such prizes as the Geoffrey Faber Memorial Prize for poetry (£500), the Guardian Fiction Prize (£500), the Yorkshire Post Book of the Year (£800) and the Somerset Maugham award are very respected indeed.

This last prize requires a candidate under the age of 35 to submit three (non-returnable) copies of a published work, the winner undertaking to spend at least three months abroad on the proceeds; the award is only for around £1,000, which would hardly get us to Calais these days, but that is not the point: Maugham encouraged the judges

not to play safe in their choice and so the winner enjoys a real sense of achievement, and the literary establishment takes note.

Of course it may be argued that anything that draws attention to literature is a good thing, and that any company eager to boost an author's earnings must be wholeheartedly encouraged. I agree, but it would be a pity if business thinking obtruded into what is still a fairly modest and civilized area of life to such a degree that any individual who felt the genuine urge to set up a prize in the future was dissuaded from doing so, simply because he could not hope to top the previous dizzying figure or guarantee the commensurate publicity.

Sir Clive Sinclair set up a little-known £5,000 prize for fiction in 1982, but the administrators at the National Book Trust tell me that he cannot afford to award it this year. NCR is unlikely ever to find itself in this predicament, but none the less I hope that its gloriously abundant gesture will be seen as just a munificent exception, and not as a blueprint for the future.



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THE EXPECTED CHALLENGE

A crisis like this one in Argentina had always to be contemplated. Now it has to be faced. In the last two days the government of President Alfonsín has faced the most direct challenge to its authority from elements in the military since it took office in October 1983. Five years after the invasion of the Falklands there should be no dispute that Britain has a particular interest in the course of Argentine democracy. So these recent events are worth especially careful watching in Britain. Do they represent the end of an old cycle of military involvement or the beginning of a new one? What does the reaction of public opinion and the government's conduct of the crisis auger for the future?

It should first be recognised that there is a distinction between the challenge to authority and an attempted coup d'état, though the mis-handling of such a challenge can well open the way to a coup. The present challenge arose from the refusal of a major to appear in court. There was short-lived support for him from one base near Córdoba, and subsequent adherence to his protest from a colonel at the Campo de Mayo military academy near Buenos Aires. Now there is an apparent reluctance on the part of troops loyal to the government to use force against their brother soldiers. That does not mean, however, that the challenge to authority has enough support in the army for success. So far it seems merely to be making the crisis more drawn out.

The sequence of events has an immediate cause in President Alfonsín's *Punto Final*

law of December last. This deadline for prosecutions for human rights abuses under the military government of 1976-1983 produced some 300 indictments — a far higher number than expected, though as some face several charges the number of accused is somewhat lower. They include a number of middle-ranking and junior officers. The prospect of their trials has produced these two mutinies and the demand for "a political solution for the problems of the anti-subversive war".

Discontent in the army also comes from the end of privileged insulation — budget cuts, falling salaries and shortage of equipment, and the end of the old hegemony that was symbolized by universal military service. So frustration has reached a dangerous pitch in an institution that faced inevitable and painful transition.

This is not sufficient cause for a coup, as a coup requires both a discredited civilian government as the object to be removed and substantial civilian backing — that is, numerous civilian collaborators in support of the change. Such was the situation in Argentina in 1976. But as yet such a situation does not exist in 1987. President Alfonsín is far from discredited. He has gained in authority since his election. He has been able to mobilize effective popular support behind his government and what it represents. He has the backing of all political parties and of the Peronist unions. There is no substantial current of civilian opinion, no important interest group that would today back a military intervention. The moment is even less propitious

for his enemies, only the previous week the Pope was in Argentina.

President Alfonsín is none the less faced with several dangers, as he is aware. He must seek to avoid useless bloodshed of the kind all too prevalent in recent Argentine history. Careless resort to force could produce further mutiny and there should be no military martyrs now. He must not negotiate as he has said, "There is nothing to negotiate," and he must aim for a prompt resolution of the situation, as delay will inevitably bring the appearance of negotiation and thus the erosion of his authority and the risk of the spread of disobedience. It is certainly wise first to bring home to the rebels their complete lack of popular support, while the necessary steps are taken with due deliberation for a swift end to the crisis. In the past the President has been a good judge of momentum, and his judgement must not desert him on this occasion. There is no sign that it has.

The hope is therefore that the events of the Easter weekend should mark the end of long years of military politics and the beginnings of a different army. There can be no return to the old institution or to former ways, and intelligent officers must recognise that no attempt at such a return can offer any real solution to their problems. The Radical government of President Alfonsín took over defeated, discredited, bloated and highly politicized armed forces, the product of decades of civilian as well as military mis-rule. To make it into something else was never going to be easy.

FROM CALLAGHAN TO KINNOCK

Mr Brian Walden asked Mr James Callaghan what he thought had been the effect on morals of homosexual law reform and the other great liberal causes of the recent past. "I still would like to see a certain reticence in the discussion of these particular problems", Mr Callaghan replied in the interview which went out on Channel 4 on Friday. "When I was young, we didn't discuss abortion or homosexuality."

"What I think most people feel is that we don't want all these particular areas to be aggressive when there is a feeling of tolerance of them which is generally understood and accepted. But if they become aggressive in minority interests... that is something I feel that many people - and certainly I myself - recoil from."

The syntax may be conversational. But in the reply can be discerned the essential Callaghan: the guarded form taken by any radicalism; the respectability; the nose for what the mass of his countrymen will bear; the evocation of an idealised past when Mr Callaghan was young, and people did not discuss personal, potentially unpleasant topics.

Here, then, from the man so often referred to as having held all the "great offices of State", was what is probably now the social philosophy of most

ordinary people. Mr Callaghan embodies that philosophy of cautious tolerance. But the party he once led is widely thought not to, and to be the worse for it. So much so that at least one review of his memoirs has had the title: "The Last Labour Prime Minister". There is a possibility that a large, scholarly biography of him sometime in the next century, or even before, will have that title too, but with the certainty that it will be true.

Then there is another quotation. "I'm a father. And no matter how much I try to convince myself towards the course of 'enlightenment', I know damn well that, put to the test, I'm what people would call a reactionary... my children stand a chance of being hurt in the foreseeable future by the indulgence of what's called the permissive society."

That was in a magazine interview in September. It is from Mr Kinnock. He was as keen to depict himself as a pillar of conventional morals as Mr Callaghan. But after the recent Greenwich by-election, Mr Kinnock's press secretary wrote to a fellow party strategist about the dire effect on the Labour vote of "the lesbian and gays issue".

Mr Kinnock's support for the traditional family had not had enough effect. The explanation lies in the changed route by which ambitious

Labour politicians become leaders. In Mr Callaghan's day, that route lay in cultivating and winning the support of the old unions. What they required from a Labour leader was that he be sound on defending their legal immunities.

Mr Callaghan's social conservatism did not offend the robust union backbenchers whose approval he sought. It was a positive asset with the wider electorate.

But by Mr Kinnock's day, the power to create Labour leaders was steadily moving to the post-1960s left. In such matters as homosexual law reform, that left differed crucially from previous lefts. It was what Mr Callaghan called "proselytising".

Ever since becoming leader, Mr Kinnock has signalled frantically to the electorate that he is as bourgeois as the next head of a nuclear family. He has a healthy manner to prove it. He even has the asset of having quarrelled with the proselytisers.

But it could be too late. The voters seem to identify the proselytisers with the left, the route Mr Kinnock took. With the "winter of discontent", Mr Callaghan's premiership was eventually brought down by those whom he used to raise himself up — the same fate which threatens Mr Kinnock, without the premiership.

DEFENCE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC

This week Sir Geoffrey Howe becomes the first British Foreign Secretary to pay an official visit to Australia and New Zealand for as long as 15 years. Lord Carrington, it is true, was in Melbourne in 1981 for a meeting of the Commonwealth heads of government. But it is hardly a path worn smooth by a procession of British ministers.

That in itself is a very good reason for his going there. Australia in particular is no mean trading partner, importing £1.2bn worth of British goods last year and exporting only half as much to this country in return. But the fact that Britain is now only Australia's fourth biggest supplier, behind the United States, Japan and, more surprisingly, West Germany, suggests there may be room still for improvement.

The relationship remains close, but not as close as once it was. To say that Australia is changing is to state the obvious. To say that this country needs to respond and adjust to that change, is to state a less obvious truth which has been too little realized. It is the perceived need to counter the magnetic pull of the West coast of America and Japan, which lies behind Sir Geoffrey's journey south.

The most recent demonstration of the new Australian mood was last month's defence White Paper, which attracted unusual interest in Britain. While the Hawke government went out of its way to emphasize its continuing Western stance, the document disclosed a strategy which reflected its growing self-awareness as a regional power.

Whether Australia can afford the costs involved in improving its defences, while having to cut back on public spending, is an open question. But the pursuit of independence reflects a new mood of assertiveness at a time of great concern over the Pacific. With an order for new frigates to be won, Britain has an interest, in more ways than one, in encouraging Australia's emergence as a strong, stabilizing element in the area.

In New Zealand by contrast, the more assertive mood of Mr David Lange's Labour administration continues to worry the West. Legislation which would enshrine the government's anti-nuclear policies, is expected to enter Parliament this summer. New Zealand's refusal to grant port and air facilities to allied ships and aircraft, unless they officially declared that

they were not carrying nuclear weapons — and were not even nuclear-powered — led to the cancellation of American security guarantees and effectively ended all defence co-operation between Washington and Wellington. It was against this background that Australia has decided to re-examine its own defence priorities.

If New Zealand does not want to have nuclear weapons that is its own affair. But to prevent access by the ships of its principal allies, is to be intolerably self-indulgent and provocative. Sir Geoffrey will try to persuade them once again that they are taking a dangerous and unnecessary step.

He has some real muscle to flex, should he care to use it, given Wellington's dependence on British support in the EEC to maintain its lamb and dairy imports to the Community. New Zealand's trading balance with this country is also in its favour. Moreover a fall in both exports and imports last year reflected the sluggish state of its economy. It is in no position therefore to turn its back on friendly governments like this one — and Sir Geoffrey should tell them so.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Low pay in a divided nation

From the Director of the Low Pay Unit

Sir, Your leading article (April 16) concerning the Low Pay Unit's recent report makes very effectively the points we would wish to raise ourselves. It was indeed Adam Smith who defined poverty in terms of "whatever the custom of the country renders it indecent for creditable people even of the lowest order to be without". And it was Winston Churchill who established Britain's legal minimum wage system, which the present Government is busily dismantling, on the grounds that "decent conditions make for industrial efficiency and increase rather than decrease competitive power". The politics of greed, which are now in the ascendancy, have not always characterised Conservative thinking.

It is in this tradition, of seeking to ensure that wage-earners receive a wage which is socially acceptable as well as economically necessary, that the Council of Europe specifies a "decency threshold" for wages as part of the European Social Charter. It is this which the Low Pay Unit uses to assess the extent of low wages in Britain. It is not a generous figure, standing at a little over £6,500 a year for adults employed full time. According to Department of Employment statistics, no fewer than 8.8 million adults are on pay levels which fall below this figure or its hourly equivalent.

You question whether such figures — though they are published by a Government department — should be believed. You prefer to rely on the "evidence" provided by your own observations — the extra consumption of holidays and consumer goods and clogged streets of traffic. It is true

that Porsche sports cars, costing up to £86,000, have reached record sales levels in the UK. Should this convince us that Britain no longer has a problem of poverty? On the contrary, it demonstrates that we are an increasingly divided nation.

This is the real poverty of evidence, displayed by those who confuse anecdotes with facts. But the greater sadness is the poverty of understanding displayed by those who cannot see across the widening divide between comfortable Britain and the rest. Yours faithfully, CHRIS POND, Director, Low Pay Unit, 9 Upper Berkeley Street, W1, April 16.

From Mr J. W. H. Hannah Sir, As one of the more articulate unemployed, I have a question for the Government. Have they even considered the cost of looking for a job to someone who is unemployed?

I write 30 letters a week enquiring about positions within companies and within advertising agencies. My costs are as follows: 18p per stamp, 20p for a copy of my two-page curriculum vitae and 10p for writing paper and an envelope, a grand weekly total of £14.40. Not a great deal, until you take that out of the £30.64 I receive from the Government each week, leaving me with £16.24 to feed and clothe myself and travel.

True the Government have made a start with the "Job Club" scheme, but I have no intention of remaining unemployed for a year to qualify. Yours faithfully, J. W. H. HANNAH, 92 Valley Road, SW16.

Nursing shortage

From Miss C. A. Neill-Higgins

Sir, I am one of the so-called "vanishing nurses" spoken of in the media recently. Late last year I gave up my post as a theatre sister and entered the business world. The fact I have left the profession, however, does not prevent me following, with interest, the latest publicity given to the plight of nurses and the predictable request for a pay rise.

A rise in salary is necessary, yes, but it will not answer the problem. Remembering back to the last pay increase, I recall that the individual authorities had to find the money themselves. To do this meant cutbacks; they came in the form of nursing staff. Therefore, to

ask for more pay is "cutting off our noses to spite our faces", so to speak.

In my student nurse days the announcement of a pay rise was followed immediately by an increase in the cost of accommodation and canteen food before the actual rise was received. In other words, more money will not help the nurses totally.

Perhaps money could be allocated instead to recruit and pay more qualified staff. With more staff the workload would decrease and conditions would improve. Yours faithfully, C. A. NEILL-HIGGINS, 6 Regency Court, Cardigan Road, Headingley, Leeds, West Yorkshire, April 7.

Health education

From the Chief Executive of the Institution of Environmental Health Officers

Sir, May I wish the new Health Education Authority, which came into effect on April Fool's Day, every success with its formidable responsibilities and I pledge it our support and co-operation.

However, the make-up of the authority does not encourage us in the health field as it is devoid of any environmental health professionals, health educationalists, dietitians and other similar professional representatives necessary to ensure the soundest possible considerations of health education techniques and procedures.

The Welsh Health Promotion Authority, on the other hand, has such representation and I would earnestly recommend the secretary of state to strengthen the new authority by the addition of the missing professional representatives. Yours faithfully, A. M. TANNER, Chief Executive, The Institution of Environmental Health Officers, Chadwick House, Rushworth Street, SE1, April 7.

Arts in education

From the Headteacher of North Westminster Community School

Sir, In your varied coverage of the activities and needs of the Royal Opera House and its three companies there has been a curious silence on its substantial educational work. As Chair of the Educational Advisory Council, may I remind you of the amazingly extensive, varied, and innovative work done by the members of the companies and their education officers?

The Royal Opera House considers that great performing companies are by definition also great educational institutions. Educational work is thus integral to the work of the three companies and the theatre itself, and the director of education has a position equal to the other departmental directors.

In ballet and opera, work has ranged from primary schools

Music endangered

From Professor Alexander Goehr and others

Sir, The threatened closure of the Department of Music in University College, Cardiff, is a shock not only to its own staff and students, but to everyone who has at heart the interests of higher education in the arts in Britain. While we recognise that a solution has to be found to the financial difficulties of UCC, we cannot believe that the future of that college can be best served by the closure of a department of such wide prestige and of such importance in the musical life of Wales.

We strongly urge those who are presiding over this decision, and those who may still be in a position to influence it, to do everything in their power to have it reversed before an irreplaceable asset in our musical education is lost for good.

Yours sincerely, ALEXANDER GOEHR, SEBASTIAN FORBES (Surrey University), EDWARD GARDEN (Sheffield), GERALD HENDRIE (Open), IAN KEMP (Manchester), JULIAN RUSHTON (Leeds), MICHAEL TALBOT (Liverpool), University of Cambridge, Faculty of Music, Cambridge.

through to adults, extending to extremely powerful and much appreciated work with the handicapped and the terminally ill. Secondary schools have similarly touring performances for school halls and an ingenious range of ballet workshops.

An ironic aspect to the work (in view of the criticisms of the cost of the Royal Opera House's activities) is our ability to bring sponsorship to enrich the educational work of schools in ways which local education authorities would wish to but both cannot afford and do not have the specialised artistic abilities to undertake.

Yours sincerely, MICHAEL MARLAND, Headteacher, North Westminster Community School, Marylebone Lower House, Penfold Street, NW1, April 4.

headed by persons expert in the subject matter of the enquiry and there are plenty of scientifically literate politicians to make the appointments. Yours faithfully, G. F. WOOD, Sunnyside Cottage, Newmarket, Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, April 7.

From Lady de Zulueta Sir, Following on your correspondent's recent article (Spectrum, April 8) criticising the help given after the ferry disaster, I would like to give another aspect of the case.

A young couple of our acquaintance were on the ferry and mercifully both survived. They were unable to praise highly enough both the police and the British Embassy in Brussels, who contacted their family in the early hours of the morning, with full

Moral puzzle in backing bomb

From Dr Hugh Macdonald

Sir, Sir Karl Popper's theory about the necessity of nuclear deterrence (feature, April 11) invites critical comment. To be a pacifist yet advocate nuclear deterrence seems to me to entail two moral conundrums: that individual moral conduct should not be reflected in the conduct of international politics; and that while some may enjoy the benefits of pacifism, others, acting in the name of all, must be ready and willing to kill on an enormous and quite possibly ultimate scale.

Next, to assert that planned aggression analogous to the world wars is part of the Soviet Union's grand strategy is to claim that while reformed Western societies like Federal Germany, Austria, and Italy can learn from those tragedies, the Soviet Union and other European communist countries cannot.

This is also to assert, despite much contrary evidence, that the Soviet system is changeless; that the laws of international politics are changeless; and that nuclear weapons are the cause of our present confrontational peace. The thoughtful reader can pick out the articulate and inarticulate confusions involved in the foregoing.

Sir Karl's essay reflects ignorance on two other vital matters. Thirteen of Nato's 16 members do not possess their own nuclear weapons. The tendency in recent years has been to diminish nuclear roles, and leave those remaining subject to increasing curbs. Despite this there is much evidence to suggest that the United States, which 25 years ago was urging the abandonment of independent European nuclear deterrents, has a national strategy for nuclear employment that might override alliance strategy, such as it is.

I am neither a pacifist nor a unilateralist, and this letter is not to advocate either of these as such. But it is to refute the spurious necessity of clinging to nuclear weapons. Indeed, to quote Sir Karl back at himself: "...there will always be several possible ways, and those who claim to know the only way are suspect".

Respectfully yours, HUGH MACDONALD, As from London School of Economics and Political Science, Department of International Relations, Houghton Street, WC2.

From Mr Mike Tope

Sir, Your commentator Geoffrey Smith (April 14) suggests that there is no sure way in which the de-nuclearisation of Europe can be prevented. Does he realise just how long the road is to that apparently so worrisome goal?

Only strategic nuclear weapons are being considered — Nato's recently updated 8in shells are not involved. Britain's own strategic weapons are not considered. What is the intended end result of the INF (intermediate nuclear forces) negotiations? Dismantling is the proper course, but the word hasn't been mentioned.

Beware of sly tricks in the area of nuclear weapons. Don't believe a word of it until after the election(s). Certainly Geoffrey and the nucleophiles need not be concerned about meaningful de-nuclearisation for a while yet. Would that he should be!

Yours faithfully, M. P. TOPE, 21 Queens Drive, Thames Ditton, Surrey.

Head to head

From the Head Teacher, Dick Sheppard School

Sir, Today is the first day of my Easter holiday. It follows a harrowing term in which I have had to nominate 13 colleagues for redeployment (and deal with the effects on their morale) whilst at the same time trying to lead staff and pupils in a campaign to avoid the amalgamation of my school with another.

These are just two of the many current pressures on secondary head teachers which I presume John Rae (feature, April 10) has never had to face; yet he feels qualified today in your columns to blame "our educational malaise" (whatever that may be) on "the lack of high quality head teachers, particularly in secondary schools".

Might I suggest that the analysis of the nation's educational system, and particularly the assessment of comprehensive school heads, is too important a matter to be left to those who were once in the private sector?

Yours faithfully, PAUL FARMER, Head Teacher, Dick Sheppard School, Tulse Hill, SW2, April 10.

details of their injuries and which hospital they were in, etc etc.

They also had a touching tale to tell of the generosity of our Belgian neighbours. As they lay in hospital, a man and his wife came in to visit the survivors, and as the young couple were nearest to the door, they talked to them for some time. Among other things, they asked them whether they had lost anything in the disaster.

The young man admitted that he had lost his watch and his young wife her ring. They quietly went away and returned later with a magnificent watch for the husband and a ring for his wife and refused to give their names. A touching story.

Yours sincerely, MARIE-LOUISE de ZULUETA, 3 Westminster Gardens, Marsham Street, SW1, April 15.

ON THIS DAY

APRIL 20 1827

A brief note of Beethoven's death on March 26, after a four-month illness, had appeared in the paper on April 5. The report of "an endless file of carriages" at his funeral a fortnight later evoked the tart comment that "A little more attention to him on the part of the owners, while living, would have been more to the purpose."

ENGLISH THANKED BY BEETHOVEN

BEETHOVEN. — Extract of a letter dated Vienna, April 2: "Beethoven terminated his earthly career on Tuesday, the 26th ult, at a quarter before six in the evening. A violent thunder-storm, accompanied by lightning and hail, occurred during the time he was breathing his last. On the morning of the 24th, when the feebleness increased to such a degree, that he himself was sensible that his sufferings were rapidly approaching their termination, he requested, when he should be no more, that his warmest thanks should be conveyed to the Philharmonic Society and to the whole English nation for the attention shown him during his life, and more especially towards his close. His place of interment is at Währing, a village situated at a short distance from Vienna, where his remains repose near those of the lamented Lord Inglestrie. The Philharmonic Society has already had information respecting the donation of 1001, which was so liberally sent him, but which, not being required for the service of the deceased, will be again at the disposition of its members, who will, without doubt, appropriate it in some noble manner worthy of the English nation. The executors have de-fayed his funeral expenses out of the above sum, subject, however, to repayment. They could not otherwise have conducted his interment in a manner suitable to so distinguished a man, without disposing of one of the seven bank actions which constitute the whole of his property." The value of the actions here mentioned, which are of the bank at Vienna, is about 1,000l sterling, and some surprise has been expressed that Beethoven, being in possession of so large a sum, should have appealed to the sympathy of a foreign nation. Those intimately acquainted with him, however, and who know his habitual indifference and neglect of money matters, are of opinion that the fact had entirely escaped his recollection. Beethoven was never married, and his property devolved upon his nephew and sole heir.

Food, glorious food

From Miss Ann Barr and Mr Paul Levy

Sir, The usually alert Bernard Levin has opened the wrong can of worms (April 13). Perhaps he failed to read the label. When we (and Gael Greene in the United States) first coined the term "foodie" in 1981, and then devoted the whole of *The Official Foodie Handbook* (1984) to the subject, we did not apply it to gastro-politicians like the estimable Geoffrey Cannon (Health, April 9). We reserved it for people who are deeply serious about the quality of the food they eat, and sometimes even write about food. The word now has some general currency.

As any fan of his will know, Mr Levin has a greater claim to this particular label of approbation than does Mr Cannon. But why should Bernard Levin be so cross at Geoffrey Cannon anyway? They are patently both in favour of the same goal of freedom of choice for the consumer.

Geoffrey Cannon's so to speak the purity of the food supply, and the only substances he has asked to be removed from food are those for whose inclusion there is no justification except a cosmetic one. Mr Cannon has not asked for anything we should wish to put into our mouths or stomachs to be banned — only identified.

Yours faithfully, ANN BARR, PAUL LEVY, Lion House, Holland Park Avenue, W11, April 13.

Ice cream query

From Dr David Eversley

Sir, In response to Mr Ashfield's request (April 6) to know more about the connection between First Pickler-Muskau and the sickly sweet confection which still appears on German menus, little can be known with certainty.

It seems, however, that the Pickler-Torte or Pickler-Eis originated from the Lausitz region of Silesia. It was there that the Picklers had their estates, not only the Pickler-Muskau line.

The original perpetrator is said to have been a confectioner called Schultz, and he dedicated his invention to Fürst Pickler, to whom he first offered it. But whether it was the megalomaniac traveller whose diaries were reviewed in your columns last week, I do not know. Yours faithfully, DAVID EVERSLEY, Hummerstons, Cottered, Buntingford, Hertfordshire, April 9.

Late developer

From Mrs Gladys Rossiter

Sir, Today my husband received a summons for jury service. He is 88. Yours faithfully, GLADYS ROSSITER, 15 Prince Edward Mansions, Pembroke Square, W2, April 15.

COURT AND SOCIAL



COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE

April 19: The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by the Lord Bishop of Alisa, left Heathrow Airport, London this afternoon in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight to visit the Bahamas and the United States of America.

Anniversaries

BIRTHS: Johann Agricola, theologian, Eisleberg, Germany, 1494; Napoleon III, Emperor of the French 1852-70, Paris, 1808. DEATHS: Canaletto, painter, Venice, 1768; Arthur Young, agriculturalist, London, 1820; Bram Stoker, writer, author of *Dracula*, London, 1912.

Birthdays today

Professor D.W. Bowen, QC, 60; the Right Rev F.S. Darwent, Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney, 60; the Rev John G. Davies, theologian, 68; Major-General Sir Charles Dunphie, 85; Sir Arnold France, former chairman, Board of Inland Revenue, 76; Mr Eddie Kulukundis, theatre producer, 55; Mr Leslie Phillips, actor, 63; Professor G.O. Sayles, modern historian, 86; Sir William Stewart, MP, 86; Sir Henry Wrong, director, Barbican Centre, 57.

Today's royal engagements

Princess Anne, as Patron of the Royal Lyngington Yacht Club, will attend the club's Easter Dinghy meeting at Lyngington, Hampshire, at 9.35.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr A.B.S. Goodger and Miss P.L. Weekes

The engagement is announced between Benjamin, youngest son of Mr and Mrs C.W.S. Goodger, of Chalfont St Peter, Buckinghamshire, and Philippa, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs H.M.V. Weekes, of Brithem Bottom, Devon.

Marriages

Mr M. Barclay and Miss C. Seed

The marriage took place in Sydney, on Saturday, April 18, 1987, between Mr Mike Barclay and Miss Caroline Seed.

Mr P.J. Burgess and Miss E.A. Garforth

The marriage took place on April 18, 1987, of Mr Paul J. Burgess, eldest son of Mr and Mrs W.J. Burgess, and Miss Elizabeth A. Garforth, youngest daughter of Squadron Leader and Mrs G. Garforth.

Mr S.P. Meyrick and Miss E.A. Jenkins

The marriage took place on Saturday at Llanelli, Parish Church, Gwent, of Mr Simon Phillip Meyrick, son of Mr and Mrs Ronald H. Meyrick, of Fuenigrola, Spain, and Miss Elizabeth Anne Jenkins, daughter of the late Professor J. Dewi Jenkins and of Mrs Irene Jenkins, of The Old Corn Mill, Giltwern, Gwent. The Rev John Ellis officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Mr David W. Jenkins, was attended by Huw Meyrick and Hannah Jenkins. Mr Paul White was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride.

High Sheriff

Mr Julius Arthur Sheffield Neave, of Ingatstone, Essex, has taken office as High Sheriff of the county.

Clifford Longley

Illusion hiding in the statistics

The churches tend to count their numbers carefully at Easter and Christmas, their two best days of the year.

On present trends, they may well discover yesterday's figures steady with last year's, or even slightly up, for there are numerous indications that the long statistical slide of the last two decades has ended.

Measurements of quality rather than sheer quantity are even more optimistic, judging from the buoyant state of recruitment to the ministry in most denominations.

No-one has ever managed to explain quite why a whole set of statistical indices seem to move up and down together, from quite disparate sources, but the phenomenon suggests individual churches should be cautious before claiming that a particular success is peculiar to them, for instance, in vindication of certain specific policies. Yet something, whatever it is, has put a touch of tonic into British religious life.

The irony of Easter counting is that the festival commemorates Christianity's lowest statistical ebb, when the Disciples and their immediate circle were reduced to a dozen or two. The contrast is often made between that rump and the enthusiastic crowds of Jesus's entry into Jerusalem on Palm Sunday, none of whom stayed the course and many of whom were quite probably crying "Crucify Him" a week later.

Numbers can be a delusion; and it is said of the saintly Curé of Ars that his first priority on taking over his parish was to try to cut his congregation by half. The rest,

presumably, went sorrowfully away.

The same warning has just been issued to the Methodist Church by its general secretary, the Rev Brian Beck. The church's membership figures from 1983 to 1986 are, he states, "disappointing", with a loss of nearly 5 per cent. But the number of baptisms, the number of semi-detached Methodists on the church's "community roll", and church attendances are rising gradually.

Mr Beck points out, in a statement in the *Methodist Recorder* on Friday, that there are two conflicting messages in the New Testament about statistics.

One is the command to "go and make disciples of all nations". That means growth is good. The other is "If they hate me they will hate you also", which means the church is always likely to be a minority. So "a growing church is not necessarily a successful one, nor a small church a failure".

He means the Good News is not always good news, likely to make the church popular. Some can remain in membership by stopping their ears to the worrying bits, some by self-deception, but the church presumably does not want to hold on to those who obstinately refuse to take seriously what it has to say.

Some of those the clergy were glad to see yesterday may well be in that category, but there is another relevant injunction Mr Beck did not quote, "judge not lest ye be judged".

The sifting of wheat from tares comes later, and is not

the church's responsibility. And until that "later" is reached, no-one is wheat or tare, but potentially could be either.

There is a long tradition in Christianity of the "Messianic Minority", the few who are really faithful but hidden invisibly within the many who seem to be. It is true of any organization that only about 10 per cent of the total will do the work, care about the future, and tend the sacred deposit received from the past; and to those, the rest seem passengers.

It is true of any organization also that strong tensions are likely to exist between the few and the many. It is the tension between a gathered church and a community church, a church in a fortress and a church on pilgrimage.

It creates two ranks of laity, both thinking that it is themselves the church is really about. But this active minority is not quite what is meant by the Messianic Minority, and the sentence "many are called, few are chosen" stands over the activists too.

On the principle that it takes adversity to discover who one's real friends are, it is when the going is hard that the Messianic Minority prove their worth.

It is more to do with hope and with "being there" than with performance. It is their presence which comes to the fore in such times as religious persecution, explaining the paradoxical phenomenon that persecution is peculiarly good for the church.

They may not be at home in a comfortable or successful church. Some may even be

come "lapsed" saints, finding their way to heaven without an official map, because they are instinctively wary of the snares of institutional religion. Simone Weil is one of their patron saints: yet she refused even to be baptized for fear of losing her identification with the outcast.

The Messianic character of this vocation is its future-directedness, its attitude of expectancy. In Christianity generally talk of the Second Coming is unfashionable or even embarrassing, and the Messianic experience is seen either as in the distant past (which is "over") or in the unknowable and therefore uninteresting future.

The contrast is even sometimes made between Christians, who have had their Messiah, and the Jews, who are still waiting: yet what they really have in common is that both are waiting.

The early Christian texts are shot through with expectation of a new millennium soon to come; but in the 20th century "millennial" refers to odd sects who wait on hillsides, not to the orthodoxy of the mainstream.

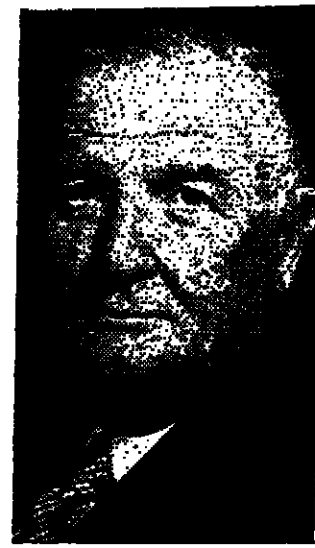
This Messianic expectation results in a reversal of normal priorities: things which have been postponed become urgent, things which were urgent can be put on one side.

There is evidence of this urgency, and of this consequential reversal of priorities, in Acts and in the Epistles. Whether and how it can be recaptured is probably a more important issue for the churches than raising the number of heads to be counted in church.

OBITUARY

MR CECIL KING

Giant of Fleet Street and political eccentric



Mr Cecil King, who died on April 17, at the age of 86, was one of the last direct links with the foundation of popular nationwide journalism in Britain, pioneered by his uncle, Alfred Harmsworth (later, Lord Northcliffe), in the 1890s.

He was a robust and ebullient figure who, as chairman of the Mirror Group, had a substantial influence in Fleet Street for many years. He was also something of an eccentric, and it was his unconventional political views which eventually led to the end of his newspaper career.

Cecil Harmsworth King was born on February 20, 1901. His father, Sir Lucas King, was a distinguished Indian Civil Servant of Irish Protestant stock. When he retired, in 1905, he became professor of oriental languages at Trinity College, Dublin. There, Cecil King spent his early years.

Sir Lucas had married a Harmsworth - one of 13 children, of whom the eldest became Lord Northcliffe. To the young King, Northcliffe (before he went mad), with his numerous newspaper proprietorships, was a romantic figure.

Cecil King was educated at Winchester and at Oxford, where he took a second-class honours in history at Christ Church. Both his brothers were killed in the Great War, one in action and the other while returning to school in a mail boat which was torpedoed in the Irish Sea. At 15, his childhood sweetheart died of brain cancer.

After Oxford, he worked on the *Glasgow Record*. He then joined the *Daily Mail* where he spent three years in the advertisement department.

A tall man, scholarly and of withdrawn temperament, he appeared to lack many of those attributes which some would say make for success in popular journalism. In later life he wrote that he had had an unhappy childhood, in which he had learnt to be "attached to nothing and nobody".

He made little impression at the *Daily Mail*, and was moved to the *Daily Mirror*, then a genteel Tory organ. What saved him was his practical shrewdness and deep passion, barely concealed beneath a veneer of shyness and reserve.

He became a director of the *Daily Mirror* in 1929, and during the conversion of the picture paper into a brash tabloid by that rough genius of a picture editor, Guy Bartholomew, he played a diplomatic part.

The changes startled both journalists and politicians, who had become used to the idea that the *Mirror* had managed to please both Left-wing intellectuals and ordinary working people.

In 1937 King successfully rose to the challenge of guiding the *Sunday Pictorial*. He appointed Hugh (now, Lord) Cudlipp to be editor at the age of 24, and between them they dramatically reversed that newspaper's declining fortunes.

In 1940 the *Mirror's* strident criticism of the war effort upset Churchill. The government actually suspected that the "owner" of the *Mirror* might be an enemy sympathizer.

King replied, appeasingly: "Differences of method are bound to arise, but if you consider we have gone beyond what should be permissible in

wartime, we should, of course, meet your wishes in so far as we conscientiously can." King was, in fact, a cautious reformer of popular journalism, not a revolutionary.

He tried to be the best-informed man in London, and travelled the world meeting foreign political leaders. At home, however, his relationship with Hugh Gaitskell, in spite of the *Mirror's* advocacy of the Labour cause, was not always happy.

Gaitskell had the donnish habit of challenging constructive suggestions and of meeting avoidable problems head-on. King was not alone in believing that, at the height of Gaitskell's struggle with the Party on the issue of defence, the Labour leader had to make some concession, or fall. The final disappointment to King came with Gaitskell's opposition to Britain joining the Common Market.

With Bartholomew's departure in 1951, King became chairman of the Mirror Group, which was by now a spectacularly successful concern. The big breakthrough came with the acquisition from the Berry family, in 1958, of the *Amalgamated Press*, with its numerous publications.

In reply, the rival Odham's Group took over both the *Hulton Press* and *Newnes*. Competition between the women's magazines in the two rival groups became fierce, and a merger was mooted. Eventually, the Mirror Group took over Odham's.

This caused concern, primarily because Odham's were publishers of the *Daily Herald*, the one "official" Labour newspaper, and there were doubts whether the Mirror Group would invest in its continued survival. King guaranteed its life for seven years, but it proved impossible to arrest its falling circulation.

Halfway through this term, he persuaded the TUC to part with their interest in it so that the *Herald* might appeal to a new class of reader. The title was changed to *The Sun*, and the paper was eventually sold to Rupert Murdoch in 1969.

In 1963 King became chairman of the International Publishing Corporation (which now owned the *Daily Mirror*) and of the Reed Paper Group, retaining both positions until 1968. He was also a part-time member of the National Coal Board and a member of the National Parks Commission.

He became increasingly conscious of his political responsibilities and, as chairman of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, organized that "cheque-book journalism" - the purchase of newspapers of the memoirs of transgressors - was no longer acceptable.

Before the 1964 general election he was the prime mover in the *Mirror's* sustained pro-Labour campaign. In the following year he was appointed a part-time director of the Bank of England.

While denying that he had any political ambitions, King believed that Harold Wilson owed all to him; but though the door of 10 Downing Street was open to him, he complained privately that his counsel was not acted on. When the 1966 election came, the *Mirror's* support for Labour was no longer of uninhibited vigour.

King was susceptible to the more traditional voices he heard at the Bank of England, and his pessimism found an echo in his own temperament, which was always inclined to despair. While Cudlipp handled the task of keeping the *Mirror's* criticism of the government within bounds, King was thinking of ways to forestall what he saw as imminent disaster.

He conceived the idea of a

coalition in which politicians would be fortified by a group of high-minded businessmen. Later revelations suggested that he had gone further.

Cudlipp, in his book *Walking on the Water* (1976), recounts a conversation between King and Lord Mountbatten, held at the former's request. King said that he foresaw a crisis in which the government would disintegrate, that there would be bloodshed on the streets and that the armed forces would be involved.

In these circumstances, he went on, the people would be looking to someone like Mountbatten to be the titular head of a new administration. Would Mountbatten agree, he asked, to take on this role?

In Cudlipp's account, Sir Solly (now Lord) Zuckerman, who was also there, said firmly that this was "rank treachery", and that Mountbatten should have nothing to do with it. Mountbatten agreed, and a few minutes later King took his leave.

This incident came into the headlines in 1981. King himself gave a different account of the meeting, in which he claimed it had been initiated by Mountbatten; but he strongly denied that a military coup was ever on the cards.

During the late 1960s King had, however, been acquiring an increased appetite for public life, frequently lecturing and appearing on television where he was able to display his charm and to impress with quick, concise and candid answers to questions.

But his boardroom colleagues were by now becoming concerned about this diversion of his energies, and the last straw was his decision to publish in the *Mirror* on May 10, 1968, two days after his meeting with Mountbatten, the signed editorial entitled "Enough is enough". It declared that Wilson should go. However, the Parliamentary Labour Party rallied to Wilson, and King was widely criticized. On the morning of May 30, his colleagues on the board of the IFC asked him to resign, but he preferred to be dismissed.

At the *Mirror*, King had a reputation for ruthlessness; but the legend of his toughness was based on his inability to voice the customary kindly hypocrites in difficult human situations. He was above malice and he provided fair compensation for his square pegs. As administrator of a large and complex organization he had kept a clean desk and a cool, untrammelled mind.

But he did not retire to his bathchair with his bread and milk. He kept in the public eye by lecturing, broadcasting and writing crisp, opinionated pieces in *The Times* and elsewhere.

His informal autobiographical book, *Strictly Personal* (1969), was a startling exposure of the skeletons in the Harmsworth closet, and of his own personal difficulties. It was only in his sixties that he lost his self hatred and his death wish.

A later book, his diary for 1965 to 1970, contained many slighting asides about distinguished men, and earned him much unpopularity and scorn. A second diary, covering the period 1970-4, followed, but made little impact.

Apart from grouse shooting, King had another interest: the paranormal. He and his second wife were both members of the Society for Psychical Research.

In 1963 he advanced £35,000 to three Oxford girl graduates to study telepathy and clairvoyance, and the trio had made a pact not to marry so that they could dutifully devote themselves to their task.

Lecturing on the subject to the Royal Institute in London in 1969, he said that he himself was not a "believer". "I have spent my life in Fleet Street", he said, where "I was brought up to believe nothing that I hear and only half what I see".

He married, in 1923, Agnes Margaret Cooke, with whom he had three sons and a daughter. They were divorced in 1962 (and she died in 1985). That year he married Dr (now, Dame) Ruth Railton, who survives him with a son and daughter of the first marriage. His two other sons died in recent years. He also adopted the three children of his nephew who, with his wife, was killed in an air crash in 1950.

Easter message

The conflict within

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, yesterday called for spiritual renewal to combat the problems facing Britain.

And, in a reference to Mr Terry Waite, his envoy missing in Lebanon, Dr Runcie thanked people of all faiths who supported him and his family in their prayers.

In his Easter sermon at Canterbury Cathedral, he said: "Old moral problems now confront us in unique and frightening ways, whether it's violence or sexual abuse or fraud; and agonising decisions have to be made if what is now scientifically possible is to serve truly human values."

The standards we uphold, the compassion we express, the breadth of our imagination will demand not a nostalgia for the past but a spiritual renewal - that is what Easter is all about."

Dr Runcie said two tendencies in human nature seemed constantly in conflict: the urge to spoil and to kill versus the creative instinct which longed to make things, and people, grow.

Sale room

Stately bureau with a £½m price tag

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

One of the most extraordinary pieces of furniture in the world is to be sold by Lord Sackville. Christie's is talking about a £500,000 price at the sale on June 17, but it could go a lot higher.

The bureau from Knole, his family's majestic Elizabethan pile in Kent, now the property of the National Trust, was probably made by Dominico Cucci.

He was trained in the grand-ducal workshops in Florence to make pictures in hardstone inlay. He then piled his craft at the French royal workshop at Gobelin, run by Colbert for Louis XIV. It was probably made around 1710-30 for a German client.

The bureau is made in the Boulle technique, a patterned inlay of tortoiseshell and brass. But instead of using tortoiseshell, the maker has used transparent sections of shell covering bright coloured pigments in combination with mother of pearl.

The bureau is encrusted with charming chinoiserie pictures in bright reds, blues, greens and yellows.

The whole is edged, supported and outlined with trailing garlands of floral ornaments.

There is a bureau of almost identical form and decoration in the Lopez-Wilshaw collection in Paris.

Why it was made, for whom, is a mystery. Even the attribution to Cucci is still a guess. It seems to have come to



Mr Hugh Roberts, director of furniture at Christie's, with the bureau which Lord Sackville is selling to help with the upkeep of Knole (Photograph: Stephen Markeson).

Knole through the marriage of Charles, Lord Whitworth (1752-1825) to the widowed Duchess of Dorset. Lord Whitworth collected extravagantly during the 18 months he was British ambassador to Paris in 1802-03.

The present Lord Sackville is a descendant of the duchess, who then lived at Knole. The

furnishing of the public rooms now belong to the National Trust.

The bureau, together with some family silver and old master drawings, are being sold from the private apartments, where the family still live, to help with the upkeep of the house.

Photographs of the private

world of Russia's last Imperial family, the Romanovs, are to be sold at Sotheby's.

Three photographs albums, spanning 1896 to 1908, were compiled by the late Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna, and are expected to fetch £15,000 at the London auction rooms on May 1.



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Labour attempts to stop decline

THE ARTS

Waugh the man rehabilitated

TELEVISION

BBC2 celebrated Easter with the resurrection of Evelyn Waugh in a three-part *Arena* special which is concluded tonight. This intriguing, entertaining study was written and narrated by a previous occupant of this space, Nicholas Shakespeare.

Waugh was an appropriate choice. Religious with the credulous zeal of a convert, a devotee of ancient ritual, he nevertheless retained his genius for elevating both the trivia of social custom and the torments of human suffering to a comic absurdity which celebrated as well as savaged our frailty. He died in the lavatory on Easter Sunday 21 years ago, before

lunch but after Mass, in a state, it seems, of grace and black farce.

The *Waugh Trilogy* is something of a re-establishment, though not of Waugh as a writer, for his deserved place as one of the great English novelists this century seems assured. Indeed, repeatedly during the programmes his consummate prose style had to triumph over detracting slur and mumble since the interviewees, asked to read from his books, seemed intent on proving that the decline of at

least one of the three Rs is not confined to youth or the lower orders. William Deedes, in particular, produced a sibilant souf of mashed syllables, his tongue apparently quite incapable of overcoming the limitations of clubbable vowels and English dexterity.

The re-establishment was of Waugh as a person. The notoriously cantankerous elements in his character were not overlooked, but *Arena*, with its customary seductive cult of the clip, gave as great chunks of Waugh's *Face to Face* interview with John Freeman and *Monitor* interview with Elizabeth Jane Howard. Here he showed him-

self an early master of the medium which now is the judge of all celebrity: intelligently combative in his sparing courtesy, posing yet self-deprecatingly honest, he revealed a delicate vulnerability which belied his massive physical and intellectual presence.

Beside him, television's representation of his work in clips from Granada's *Brideshead* seemed trite. It would have been nice, though, to have seen the BBC's *The Sword of Honour* again, but, rumour has it, it has been recorded over with excerpts from *Grandstand*.

Andrew Hislop

Lyrical simplicity is given free rein

Bratislava is the prime breeding-ground for the present generation of Czech singers who have moved on to the international circuit. The city is less than 50 miles from Vienna, so it is no surprise that the Vienna State Opera have two of the Bratislava brigade, Peter Dvorsky and Gabriela Benackova (or Benackova-Cap, as she now prefers to be known), to head the cast of their first *Rusalka*. And the compliment is paid them of performing Dvorak's best known opera in the original Czech, with possibly a sidelong glance at Vienna's quite substantial *émigré* Czech population.

Within Czechoslovakia *Rusalka* remains second only in popularity to *The Bartered Bride*, outside, it does not make the stage too often. The ENO, though, to their great credit have mounted a couple of productions, once in the heyday of Joan Hammond and more recently in David Pountney's parable of a Victorian childhood. But *Rusalka* has always had to carry an unjust reputation of being a one-song work — that soprano appeal to the Silver Moon.

Vienna may have come late to *Rusalka* but they serve her sumptuously. Otto Schenk stages Dvorak as a final throw of true romantic opera, an excursion into the magic world of *Swan Lake*, where the encounter of princes and

Dvorak's best loved opera, *Rusalka*, is playing at the Vienna State for the first time, but the belated tribute is sumptuous, as John Higgins reports

spirits has fatal consequences. *Rusalka*, the Ondine, falls in love with the Prince who comes to bathe in her lake; with the help of the crafty witch Jezibaba she takes on human form, is wooed and rejected; but in a *Liebestod* *Rusalka* finally claims her Prince with a kiss of death. Schenk has cut out the slightly tiresome "peasant" element of the Forester and the Kitchen Boy to concentrate entirely on the story of a love that failed.

Gunther Schneider-Siemsen has provided two highly atmospheric sets: the forest lake for the outer acts, with its pollarded willows and mossy birches; and a glittering rococo palace, complete with a reedy *Rusalka* pool, for Act II. Total trust in put in Dvorak's simple tale and richly lyrical score.

It would be difficult to better Vienna's cast. Benackova's soprano is now in its prime, with all the shimmering richness for *Rusalka*'s Act I address to the moon and the melancholy for Act III after her distinctly

unhappy experiences in the human world. She looks glorious, from her first appearance atop a willow, golden hair rippling like the waters of her regular lake. Peter Dvorsky, who sometimes sounds a bit rasping of tone in Verdi, for which western hoses most frequently cast him, clearly delights too in Dvorak, with fine lyrical voice as the Prince who should have learnt not to play with water.

A third Czech, Eva Randova, doubles as Jezibaba and the foreign Princess who takes the Prince away from *Rusalka*. Some producers might have made false dramatic capital from this Schenk simply allows Randova to prove again that she is one of the best actress-singers around. Evgeny Nesterenko plays the Spirit of the Lake as a kind of amiable Alberich, always chasing unsuccessfully after wood-nymphs and warning *Rusalka* in vain against leaving her watery world.

Despite this glossy cast the evening's biggest ovation went to the veteran Czech conductor Václav Neumann, making his house debut and drawing from the orchestra the kind of playing they normally reserve for Abbado. An old-fashioned evening, perhaps, but a richly satisfying one.

There are further performances, with no cast changes envisaged, tomorrow and on Friday.



The *Liebestod*: Peter Dvorsky and Gabriela Benackova-Cap

Shock tactics

RADIO

It is a surprise, and not so far a very pleasant one, to move from Betty Davies's literate and expert adaptation of *Martin Chuzzlewit*, beautifully acted by an ebullient cast and fluently directed by Jane Morgan, to its successor as Radio 4 Sunday Serial. Lloyd C. Douglas's old warhorse *The Robe* is of course just the thing for Easter and doubtless, as its six episodes proceed, the shock will wear off and perhaps the script and with it the acting will improve. But as the first scenes of David Buck's adaptation unrolled, with their tale of intrigue at the court of Tiberius Caesar and a good deal of thinly disguised exposition, I once again experienced the sensation of rapid backward movement through the radio timeclock. Had someone blundered and put on *The Man Born to be King* instead?

The sense of tracking back

Shock tactics

was deliberately and successfully evoked last Monday in the second of Radio 4's new Inheritance series. In *Adisham* Melanie Butler interviewed the keepers of a large, ornate and opulent country house of the turn of the century, once famous for its rose gardens, its yellow Daimler and its large output of home-made marmalade and strawberry jam. Commonplace enough? Yes, until you realize that this quintessentially English estate survives not in some rolling Cotswold or Kentish landscape but in Sri Lanka. It was the work of Sir Thomas Lister Villiers who lived there with his lady and, after her death, with his Anglo-Sinhalese

nurse until 1952. In that year he abandoned everything except the nurse — whom he actually married — put the lot up for sale and returned to England where he died seven years later. The second Lady Villiers, who had hardly been the toast of a twilight colonial society, survived him by what seem to have been two rather lonely years, dying tragically in an attempt to satisfy a midnight year for champagne. The bottle toppled off a high shelf, smashed on her head and knocked her off some steps on to the floor.

Tragedy was avoided — but only just — and comedy slid rapidly into hilarious farce in Saturday's *Resurgam* — I will rise again (Radio 4). This was a nice deadpan and ironic account by William Scanlan Murphy, writer, composer and expert of naval architecture, of the life of the Reverend George Garrett, curate when his other interests left him time — of the one-time village of Moss Side near Manchester. Garrett's obsession was with submarines and he had no difficulty in interesting several 19th-century navies in their potential. The interest never lasted very long, however, because of his total inability to overcome the technical problems posed by underwater coal-fired steam

propulsion and to achieve the stability of his craft.

Garrett died, forgotten and broke, in America — a prime example of a man whose time was wrong; just a few years later and he might have joined the British inventors' pantheon. But he may achieve a minor place there yet: his ill-named, ill-fated *Resurgam*, which sank in Colwyn Bay on its way from Liverpool to Portsmouth, is about to be raised and to complete its journey — this time to the Gosport Submarine Museum.

As an insight into the perils of life under one of the world's great maestros, *The Price of Perfection* (Radio 3, Sunday) was hugely rewarding. Members of the old Philharmonia told of a long-running and implacable row with Herbert von Karajan on an American tour when the orchestra judged that their brilliant and autocratic conductor's rudeness toward his audiences had become intolerable. The programme's most affecting moment came from David Wheeler's conversation with Karajan himself. Now an old man, he confessed himself sadly quite unable to unbend or thaw towards his associates and expressed envy of his children's social ease. The tight, strained voice confirmed the confession and added pathos to it.

David Wade

LONDON DEBUTS

The Hungarian mezzo-soprano Judit Schichtanz, who lives in the United States, has a particularly sumptuous voice that just invites one to sit back and allow it to envelop the senses. Groups of songs by Liszt and Kodály demonstrated a security on home ground, with the ubiquitous third "Liebestraum" sounding purer and less cloying in its original version as the song "O sziv".

Two Schubert songs did not come off quite so well. "Die Forelle" sounds a little odd when sung so low, as if the trout had been transformed into a succulent salmon served with mayonnaise, and the fat and jolly image of Miss Schichtanz's Erlkönig in the song of that name was never disturbing, as it should be. An aria from Verdi's *Il trovatore* ended the evening with some thrillingly full-blooded and passionate singing.

The American pianist Richard Ratliff played music that certainly looked interesting on paper, but the end result was disappointing. The unvaried approach to repeated material in a Haydn sonata became tiresome, and the finale was so badly organized as to sound

nonsensical. Ratliff has a capable technique — as was sampled in Liszt's reworking of Santa's Ballad from *The Flying Dutchman* — but little more than a flashy display of power was achieved. Works by Messiaen and Rostropovich were incisive and yet very literal in their presentation.

The moving force behind the Zagreb Guitar Trio, Darko Peurinjak, is also an accomplished double bass player, and the first half of their recital was made up of arrangements for this instrument with two guitars. The bass can sound obscurely gruff in fast passages, yet Bach's Trio Sonata BWV 1037, had a pinpoint clarity of texture that enabled one to follow the bustling polyphony with ease.

Two works by the young Soviet composer Nikita Koshkin were fascinating for the prodigious grasp of the possibilities for interplay between three guitars, with ghostly harmonies creating an image of the winking stars on a clear night. Some Albaniz arrangements convinced me that the Zagreb group have a sophistication in their ensemble and technical expertise that make them very special.

James Methuen-Campbell

THEATRE

Diary of a Somebody King's Head

"My work on Orton", John Lahr wrote in a note to his edition of the diaries, "is now over." He may have thought so at the time but, having already written the almost definitive biography, he dramatized short excerpts from the diaries and has now extended these to make a full evening. This flattens out near the middle but recovers.

Selections from the last eight months of Joe Orton's exquisitely awful life with Kenneth Halliwell are preceded by pithy entries written 15 years earlier when Orton was a raw recruit at RADA. Their teasing brevity, suggesting so much in four or five words, show that while Halliwell was responsible for Orton's literary education the feeling for drama was present from the start.

Against a dense collage of fine art fragments, representing the walls of their claustrophobic Islington bed-sit, Orton speaks what he wrote or watches while Halliwell and scores of others speak what he reports of them. Philip Lowrie plays 30 of these supporting figures, including Kenneth Williams and numerous Arab boys, sketched impersonations that populate the field through which the love-affair gallops to its crisis.

For those who spent rather more than four hours at a Good Friday performance of the *St Matthew Passion* in the vernacular, it was virtually a communal act as involving as a liturgical service. The danger is that Bach may thereby be called on to serve a comfortable tradition instead of stimulating fresh awareness of the skill and imagination he brought to the Gospel story.

Jane Glover steered her own middle way. The London Choral Society, of which she is music director, numbered about 200 voices, neither as unwieldy as choirs often used to be nor as restricted as reconstructions of period style. Nor did the English Chamber Orchestra resort to baroque instruments, except for a desirable viola da gamba played by Charles Medlam to join the discreet keyboard continuo of Celia Harper.

In performance style the



Presentation ceremony: Oliver Parker's mocking Joe Orton

Lahr and his director Jonathan Myerson present the diaries as Orton's medium for telling Halliwell what he would not say to his face. But the reason for such curious reticence looks like curiosity to see just what his frantic, outstripped lover would do about it.

Oliver Parker's confident, mocking Orton takes silent delight in overheard small

talk, yet we also see him courting a violent response. As Ian Bartholomew's held little Halliwell, a pinched Gide under his awful beret, visibly disintegrates, Parker leans against a wall watching how it happens. The play stops short of Orton's murder which this creepy vision has turned into a form of suicide.

Jeremy Kingston

CONCERT

LCS/Glover Festival Hall

rhythms were kept light, the choral words given reasonable clarity, although ensemble tone favoured the women much more than the men. The Trinity Boys' Choir added a bright *ripieno* line to the opening and closing choruses of Part I. And in general the individual instrumental contributions were an added pleasure to the solo singers.

Sarah Walker was proclaimed "Singer No 1 — Second to None" by a T-shirted admirer in the audience, and with the most affecting arias to sing she was warm and fulfilling, although not less expressively matched by the radiant soprano of

Felicity Lott. Their partners in the arias were Maldwyn Davies, notably secure in the difficult "Endure, endure", and Stephen Roberts, a genial baritone rather than commanding bass.

But the narrative character is set by the Evangelist, who was sung by Anthony Rolfe-Johnson with a wealth of meaningful inflexion and subtle colouring, while William Shimell brought a young man's dignity to the words of Jesus which invested them with unusual poignancy. The choir was more successful in the dramatic crowd-choruses than in longer phrases, when the tone tended to become cloudy.

Miss Glover certainly never let the pace drag, but seemed as concerned to point the music's gentle compassion as to keep it from false sentiment while the story was told.

Noel Goodwin

Vital touch of American daring

DANCE

Sleeping Beauty Covent Garden

the role, the grandeur and (surprisingly, given her glitter in other ballets) the brilliance it can reveal.

Ashley was the fourth new Aurora we have seen at Covent Garden this season, and on Saturday afternoon Sandra Madgwick, the youngest of the company's leading women, brought the total to five. Physically, she is absolutely the opposite of Ashley, almost too tiny, but luckily she does not dance small. She lets every gesture breathe and stretch, gives every step its full value, but does not overemphasize any of them.

Her technique is so comprehensive that nothing she does looks difficult; there is an absolute command of all the role's bravura elements of jumping, balancing and turning. More important, it all looks perfectly natural, which is explained partly by her beautiful responsiveness to the music. She can bring out the dramatic implications of the dance; a wonderful trance-

like quality, for instance, overtakes her as the curse begins to take effect after she has pricked her finger. There is, besides, a sunny sweetness in her playing of the role. Above all, she makes the joy of the happy ending blindingly clear: her eyes sparkle, her face is alight with happiness.

The company does not have an ideal Prince Charming (who does?), but Roland Price with Ashley and Michael O'Hare with Madgwick both give a sincere, straightforward and honourable account of the role, both dancing better in the

hunting scene solo than at the end.

Among the supporting roles, Galina Samsonova is much the best Wicked Fairy so far, very politely spiteful, and Clare French the most radiantly gentle Lilac Fairy. Bess Dales as the White Cat, with Graham Lustig and Russell Maliphant at different performances as Puss in Boots, make that sometimes tiresome little dance stylish and attractive. That apart, the ensemble effect deserves praise more than individual performances.

John Percival

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The battle for King Salmon

The wild salmon, aristocrat of fish, is at the heart of a bitter struggle in Scotland — and the jobs of 2,000 net fishermen are at stake.

Peter Davenport
tests the waters



Ian Thorburn steered the old ship's lifeboat out into the loch, to where the tops of the fish pens jutted out in the shadows of the snow-dusted hills. Stepping on to a narrow wooden platform around one cage, he peered down through the cold, clear water and watched a 25lb salmon roll majestically as it snapped at a pellet of food.

The silver of its sides glinted briefly before it disappeared among a thousand other salmon filling the 15ft deep cage. It was easy to understand why so many anglers ascribe almost mystical qualities to this, the most aristocratic of fish.

Thorburn is the production director of a thriving salmon farm in Loch Carron on Scotland's remote west coast and might be expected to regard the fish merely as a crop to be harvested. Not so: "You do have to admit that it's a hell of a sight, a superb fish," he says.

The salmon has been as synonymous with Scotland as heather and haggis. The popular public image is of powerful salmon in their thousands leaping and twisting up swollen rivers in the annual spring run. But if you eat Scottish salmon in a restaurant these days the chances are it will have been grown from eggs on a farm rather than caught in the wild. And farm salmon will probably be cheaper than cod this year.

John Minaur is the chairman of the Scottish Salmon Growers Association as well as managing director of Highland Fish Farmers based at Loch Carron. In 1974, it was one of only five companies launching tentatively into salmon farming and now, he says, there are more than 80, employing more than 1,000 people full-time. By next year the industry will produce 25,000 tonnes of fish valued at £100 million at the "farm gate". By the end of the century production will almost double and there will be perhaps another thousand jobs.

The big leap forward for the industry came with the development of new techniques for the growing of salmon smolts, young fish, from eggs in large cages in fresh water lochs, instead of the old, labour-intensive and costly methods of using tanks on land before the fish were transferred to sea water cages. It opened the way to mass, year-round production.

A trial television campaign is about to start in the South of England, possibly followed by a national, £1.5 million campaign, and a promotion team will visit all the country's 3,000 fishmongers, encouraging them to stock salmon, handing out stickers and running competitions with prizes of holidays in the Highlands.

But what will the winners find there? The traditional image is of the lone angler, thigh deep in the cool water of a Highland river, trying to out-



End of the line? Sweep-netters at work in the Spey, where netting rights, owned by the Crown, are a prime target for a buy-out by the Atlantic Salmon Conservation Trust, pledged to restore salmon to inland beats

wit the cunning salmon into taking his fly. But the majority of wild salmon have always been caught by netting, mainly at coastal stations sited on the migratory routes of the returning fish.

It is the men who work these coastal stations, often sleeping in rough shacks in sand dunes between February and September, who are most at risk from the factory salmon industry. By lowering the price, the farm salmon could put them out of business — at a time when they are already threatened by the owners of the inland salmon beats, who are clubbing together to buy them out.

There are anglers who will willingly pay up to £2,000 a week to fish a prime salmon river, and the Scottish tourist industry's annual take from the hundreds of thousands of fishermen who visit the country each year is put as high as £200 million. A wild salmon, in fact, is now worth more to the Scottish economy when taken by rod and line than by net.

One report, by the Scottish branch of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors, valued rod-and-line salmon at £3,500 per fish, because of the knock-on effect in hotels, restaurants, car hire and other aspects of the tourist industry.

Catches however have been steadily falling, and the numbers of wild salmon successfully completing their annual journey from the Atlantic feeding grounds to spawn in their home rivers have never been lower. In 1985 the total wild salmon haul plummeted to below 1,000 tonnes for the first time and the total catch is valued at £5 million. For this, it is said, the netmen are to blame.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert

Campbell, a former Royal Marines officer, is the riparian owner of two and a quarter miles of the Dee opposite his home at Altrie House, Maryculter, near Aberdeen. He describes the decline in stocks as alarming; his leather-bound record book reveals that it would now take a good month to catch what 20 years ago was an average day's haul of salmon from the beats he owns.

"Everyone can sympathize with those who depend on the netting of salmon for their jobs, even if it is only part-time for most of them," he says. "Similarly everyone sympathizes with all those in work, whose jobs or industry have been made redundant by modern technology."

"But few people realize what a threat there is to the stock of wild salmon caused by the over-kill by netting on the sea and around our coasts. The salmon have to get back to the river to breed and, unless they do so, no one will have salmon in the future," he says.



So alarmed were he and other keen anglers at the decline in salmon stock in traditionally abundant rivers that a new organization, the Atlantic Salmon Conservation Trust, has been set up with the intention of buying out hundreds of interceptory netting operations around the coast, with a view to encouraging better management of fish stocks. It will cost, they estimate, £5 million on top of the £750,000 they have already spent to buy in 283 nets mostly on the north-east coast, affecting rivers such as

the Findhorn, the Spey, the Don and the Royal Dee.

It is on the Dee, where members of the Royal family regularly fish, that the Trust's most spectacular success has come. In three weeks the 75 owners of fishing rights on the river, together with local businesses and anglers, donated £370,000 to the Trust so that it could buy out the two netting operations on the nearby coast.

Lt-Col Campbell, who organized the buy-out, says that since the nets were taken off inquiries to rent fishing have increased by 70 per cent. Sir William Gordon-Cumming, who runs his family's 12,000-acre estate near Forres, started the Trust with his friend Patrick Wills, of the tobacco family. He claims that coastal netting is indiscriminate because it catches fish without knowing which river they are heading for and therefore without consideration of the state of salmon stocks. It is also economically unviable, he says, because most of the food demand for salmon is now met by the cheaper, farm-grown variety.

These views are not new. An inquiry in 1960 blamed the coastal netting operations and called for action to limit their activities. The measures the Trust has adopted were first called for in the Hunter Report of 20 years ago, left on the shelf by government after government.

Sir William estimates that the nets already acquired, when closed, will release an extra 40,000 salmon a year into the rivers, about 35 per cent of the current catch taken by the net.

"I suppose somebody al-

Continued on Page 20

‘Anglers will pay up to £2000 a week to fish a prime salmon river’

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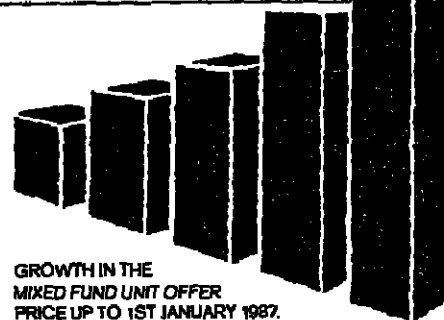
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Fav' catch: Robin Brown, production director of Highland Fish Farmers, with a three-year-old 14lb salmon grown in pens

Marconi, Marie Curie, Gustav Dalén, Henry Ford. Who's the odd one out?

Grazie, Signor Marconi for your radio.
Merci, Madame Curie for radium.

Thanks, Henry Ford for your motors. Tack,
Dr. Gustav Dalén for the Aga cooker.

No, Dr. Dalén is not the odd one out. Yes, he is the only Swede.

He was also, like Guglielmo Marconi and Marie Curie, a Nobel Prize-winning scientist. You've probably never heard of him, so who was Gustav Dalén? He is the man to whom thousands of seamen owe their lives; because he invented a thing called Dalén's Sun Valve that turns a lightship's lights on by night and puts them out by day, automatically. That's why they gave him the Nobel Prize.

He was the scientist so dedicated to his work that he was blinded in an explosion during one of his experiments, yet he still went on later to complete the experiment.

He was also the man who invented the only cooker in the world that roasts, bakes, boils, stews, steams, simmers, fries, braises, grills, casseroles and toasts, yes toasts (bet you thought an Aga couldn't, didn't you?) perfectly.

More than that, though, what Dr. Dalén did in 1922 was to reinvent the cooker.

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More interesting, perhaps, is the fact that our Dr. Dalén just might have been psychic.

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To Gustav Dalén, making a cooker run on the principle of stored heat was just the most efficient way to make it. It still is.

But how was he to know the Central Electricity Generating Board would come up with 'night storage' if he wasn't psychic?

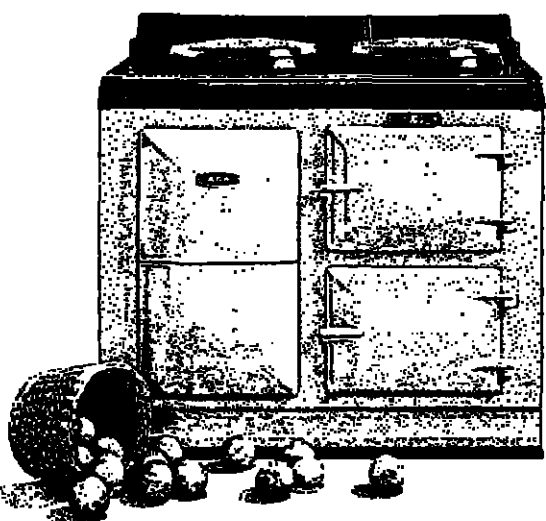
Anyway, since you can now buy an electric Aga (as well as one that runs on natural gas, LPG, oil or solid fuel), it's the only cooker in the world that can run on nothing but off-peak electricity.

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Oh yes, who is the odd one out? It's Henry Ford. You know him. He's odd because he was no scientist. He was just clever enough to sell cars by the million, saying: "Any colour you like so long as it's black."

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Psychic or not, the only really odd thing about Gustav Dalén is that his name wasn't Gustav Aga.



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AGA

IT'S A WAY OF LIFE.

Glory to the Bomb

Amarillo is where America's nuclear weapons are made, but the munitions workers have no fear of nuclear war. They firmly believe that the Lord will save them. Paul Vallely reports

"My church, my people, you're not gonna be there when the Bomb starts falling," the preacher proclaims, his Texan vowels rising to a high pitch of emotion. "Jesus! Jesus! Yes! Hallelujah!" the congregation responds in a zealous frenzy.

"We shall be caught up to meet the Lord in the air. Some of you are gonna read the newspapers the next day after the church is gone: Multitudes Missing! Disaster Strikes The Earth! Hundreds of Wrecks. Panic and Terror World-Wide. Graves Split Open. Why? Jesus is coming!"

"Oh yes!"

"Jesus is coming!"

"Hallelujah! Glory, glory!"

The Jubilee Tabernacle stands alone on a slight rise in the windswept plain on the fringes of Amarillo, the lonely Mid-West town where all the nuclear weapons in the United States are made. There the Reverend Royce Elms gives wild articulation to an apocalyptic world view which finds acceptance throughout the Bible belt of the southern states, but which has its most chilling manifestation here among the workers of the Pantex nuclear munitions factory. These born-again Christians believe that a nuclear war will bring about the end of the world, but that those whom God has chosen will be whisked up into the clouds — an event termed the Rapture — just before the bomb drops. Nowhere is the doctrine more fervently expressed than among the members of the First United Pentecostal congregation of the Jubilee Tabernacle.

The service which I attended lasted for more than four hours, featured lamentations, exhortations, personal testimonies, highly-charged spontaneous litany and driving rock-gospel music from a five-strong band, which included the pastor's wife on organ and vocals and his daughter on drums. The evening began at fever pitch and slowly worked up to an ecstatic hysteria, which culminated in communal prostrations, shaking, writhing and even a young girl foaming at the mouth and jabbering.

When I met Elms the next day his voice was moderated but not his views. Far from being in any way embarrassed by the bacchanalian fervour of his jeremiad the night before, he proudly went to the trouble of making a copy of his definitive four-hour sermon on the subject — Doomsday for the USA.

"The Rapture is the secret catching away of the bride of Christ," he announced, settling into a large swivelling leather chair in an office which, for all the severity of his views, was unexpectedly plush and furnished in vividly coloured drapery. He swivelled as he spoke.

"Before the Second Coming those that are dead in Christ will be raised first, 1 Thessalonians, Chapter 4, verses 13 to 18. The casket lid is going to come flying off, the soul will fly through the air and dust will come back around the bones. Then those of us who are saved shall be caught up together with them in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air."

"People will be raptured out of automobiles as they are driving along. The cars will go out of control. It will hit the headlines. It'll be the most talked about thing since Orson Welles."

"Then after that will come the Great Tribulation, when the Bomb falls. Thermonuclear war is quite clearly spelt out in Revelations 8, verse 7: there followed hail and fire mingled with blood and they were cast upon the earth and the third part of trees was burnt up and all green grass was burnt up."

"But we won't be here then, we will be in Heaven until Jesus returns for the Second Coming, when He will bring tens of thousands of saints — that's us — riding on white horses to help Him rule the world during the 1,000 years of His millennial reign. After that Satan will be loosed a little season and Gog and Magog — that is Soviet Russia, of course — will rampage through the world before Christ destroys them just before the Last Judgement."

The nuclear bomb is so evidently a part of God's plan for Armageddon that it is not only permissible to manufacture the Bomb, it is a patriotic duty and a religious act, he tells his congregation. "I wouldn't encourage them to work in a whisky factory," says the preacher, whose followers are dissuaded from all alcohol, tobacco, drugs, make-up, films and television. "But to work out at the plant is an honour."

The Jubilee Tabernacle may be extreme in its articulation of the belief but it is a widely shared one — a recent publication outlining the theory of the Rapture sold 15 million copies.

The clerics of other minority denominations in the town acknowledge the wide influence of the belief, but take a dim view of it. The Reverend Darrel Gilbertson, who

claims they are being made the scapegoats for declining stock when the real problem is overfishing in the salmon feeding grounds of the Faroes and Greenland, and large-scale drift net operations which catch fish bound for Scottish rivers off the Northumberland coast, a practice outlawed in Scotland. They also blame uncontrolled numbers of seals around the Scottish coast for killing more than the annual total catch of salmon.

The Trust, they argue, will rob working men of their livelihoods while lining the pockets of already wealthy river owners, who can increase their charges to anglers.

Battle for King Salmon

Continued from Page 19

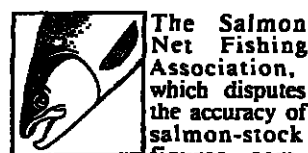
ways benefits when something like this is done but that is not the reason for it," he says. "Without action the future of the salmon in our rivers will be very bleak indeed, and to be honest I prefer the salmon to some of the people I know who own the rivers."

The Trust buys the rights to netting from proprietors, companies or individuals, and is waiting to open detailed negotiations with the biggest owner of them all, the Crown Estates. Not surprisingly, the buy-outs have left the net fishermen angry and embittered. One of the men affected by the operations of the Trust is Leslie Woodward who, for the past five years, has run a netting station on the Moray Firth. It has now been acquired by the Trust and will close next year. For him this means the end of a chosen way of life.

He pays £5,000 a year to fish the Shillabeg station on the southern shores of the Firth in the Culbin Forests. He employs up to five men at £110 a week; they can turn over £45,000 a year and in a good week lift 1,500 salmon from the sea. On a bad day however, they can work 20 hours, catch nothing and lose £3,000-worth of nets and gear.

Woodward rejects the Trust's figures and is suspicious of their motives. "I think they are talking nonsense. I don't see the evidence to back up their claims that it is all the fault of the netsmen. If they succeed in closing us down hundreds of men will be out of work and too many fish would be allowed back into the rivers, increasing the risk of disease."

Netsmen like Woodward



The Salmon Net Fishing Association, which disputes the accuracy of salmon-stock figures compiled by the Trust, says that up to 2,000 men who depend on the industry could lose their jobs if the Trust succeeds.

But the Trust claims growing public support, and has now launched an appeal to raise the money it needs to buy out the coastal nets. There will be resistance, especially from the bigger netting companies, and it may well be the success of the cheaper farm salmon that finally sees off the coastal operation.

The salmon in the net is worth only what the netsman can get for it; and as the quality and availability of farm salmon improves the gap between its price and the premium that can be demanded for wild salmon narrows.

Even salmon farming, however, faces a dilemma in its drive to increase the home market (much of the crop now goes for export, where the two Rossettis, Russell Flint, Burne-Jones and Sickert, jostle with those of Lewis Carroll, Thackeray, Evelyn Waugh and John Butler Yeats on its roll-call. Almost from the start, 40 years before



"Jesus! Jesus! Hallelujah!": the Reverend Royce Elms, above, and enraptured members of his congregation

runs Amarillo's Lutheran church, dismisses it as a Manichaean heresy. "It is an example of the way in which, as Luther put it, men try to reconcile themselves to their sins rather than to God. It distorts the whole notion of grace."

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Amarillo, Dr. Leroy Matthiesen, made himself unpopular by calling on his church members to resign from Pantex when he discovered that its Department of Energy signs were just a front for the final assembly of atomic weapons. He finds End-Time theology frightening.

"In effect it says that Christianity is a failure because Christianity has always taught that by following Christ's precepts it is possible for the people of the world to love one another. The Rapture is an escape hatch. It is a cop-out which tells an individual he has no control over future events. It induces a psychic numbness which is a way of avoiding taking responsibility for our own actions."

Elms dismisses such views as those of the eternally damned. "A person who lives in sin and periodically does something righteous is not saved." The rest of the world does not have long to reconcile itself to his world view. "The Rapture could come any day now, all the

'I could be misreading the signs'

preconditions are fulfilled. Matthew 24, verse 3: Ye shall hear of wars and rumours of wars. There are 40 wars going on in the world today. There shall be famines and pestilences and earthquakes. That's Ethiopia and Aids and did you know that there have only been two days in the past 365 when earthquakes have not been recorded somewhere in the world? I've got statistics. It just blows your mind."

"Later in the same chapter, Matthew says all this will happen within a generation of the fig tree putting forth its leaves. The fig tree stands for Israel and a generation equals 40 years in biblical terms. So it will all come to pass within 40 years of the foundation of the state of Israel. That is by 1988. By then man will be wiped out, just like the dinosaurs were when Noah didn't build the ark big enough for them."

Given the imminence of the event, cynics have wondered why,

only a few years ago, Elms moved his congregation from a ramshackle old sanctuary of bare wood to its bright new purpose-built church. "The Lord said: Occupy till I come and that's what I'm doing. It's the same reason I have life insurance: just in case I die before the Rapture. I want my wife to be provided for. I believe in living like He may come tomorrow and working like He won't come for another thousand years."

"I'd be amazed if I was, but I could be misreading the signs," he concluded, tactfully omitting his former conviction that the Anti-Christ will ride to power through the European Economic Community: the reference in Revelation to a 10-horned beast lost some of its piquancy when Spain and Portugal brought the number of nations in the EEC to 12.

A similar certitude is to be found among the Pantex workers. "If I didn't believe in the Rapture, if I didn't believe that I would be saved before the End Time, I might well have a different attitude," said Warren Brown, an engineering technician who mixes chemicals for the preparation of four new nuclear warheads every day. He paused thoughtfully for a moment. "What we make, up at the plant, is a pretty frightening thing, you know."

Art of homelessness

The oldest of the independent fine art schools in Britain is once again under the threat of closure

In the Tate Gallery there is a Samuel Butler painting of a white-haired art master, surrounded by marble femora, painstakingly reattaching a kneecap to the school skeleton. The portrait is called "Mr Heatherley's Holiday" and Butler was one of his students.

After 142 years, the Heatherley School of Fine Art, which is now facing the possibility of closure, remains fascinated by the human body. On a recent Friday morning at the country's oldest independent art school, students were confronting a typical drawing problem: a young male nude, his weight unevenly distributed, standing still in the centre of the classroom. They worked hard in charcoal and in silence.

The school owes its existence to a quarrel over the importance of life classes. A group of students who wanted to concentrate on life study rather than design were expelled from the Government School of Design in Somerset House and decided to start their own classes.

It made drawing from the nude model accessible to anyone who could afford its moderate fees, without demanding formal qualifications. The names of Millais and the two Rossettis, Russell Flint, Burne-Jones and Sickert, jostle with those of Lewis Carroll, Thackeray, Evelyn Waugh and John Butler Yeats on its roll-call. Almost from the start, 40 years before



Samuel Butler's painting "Mr Heatherley's Holiday"; above, John Walton, the school's head

any other art school, it admitted women: Kate Greenaway and Baroness Orczy both studied there.

Among the Open Studio's 240 members now is the former chairman of the Conservative Party, Lord Thorneycroft, an amateur water-colourist in his late seventies. "Because you can buy a book of tickets and use one when you have a free afternoon, Heatherley has latterly enabled me to combine art with a political career," he says.

The school's principal, portraitist John Walton, looks slightly bewildered by the success of a school which numbered only 18 students when he became director of studies in 1971. "It was a mockery of a school, full of

cocktail cabinets and debby girls whose parents thought they were artistic," he admits.

Having begun to restore Heatherley's reputation by attracting working artists as teachers and vetting candidates for entry, Mr Walton hit a crisis in 1977 when the school was forced to leave its fourth home in Warwick Square.

Such was the concern of the artistic establishment for its future that Sir Hugh Casson wrote to *The Times* appealing for temporary accommodation. The home found was a disused school in Uppercase Road, near Cheyne Walk in Chelsea. The school, partly converted into airy studios, is shared by the local community association, which uses it as a nursery. As Heatherley's

students master the intricacies of anatomy upstairs, five-year-olds downstairs finger-paint and scream. Mr Walton has the air of a man trying, unsuccessfully, to forget they exist.

With the abolition of the GLC, the ownership of the school building passed to the London Residuary Body which intends to dispose of it at the end of the academic year.

Having fought off closure before, Mr Walton remains determinedly optimistic. "Chelsea is very much our home, but if someone were to offer us a converted warehouse in the East End, I would look at it very carefully," he smiles.

Andrew Billen

FOOTBALL: EVERTON VIEW THE WORLD FROM THE LOFTY HEIGHTS OF SUCCESS WHILE LIVERPOOL STILL HAVE THE PINNACLE WITHIN REACH

Stokoe will not pass buck

By Nicholas Harling

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|---------------|---|
| Bradford City | 3 |
| Sunderland | 2 |

It was as though he had never been away. Tribby perched jauntily on head, the same purposeful gait, and a war from the "visitors" end, strengthened by rather more supporters than of late when Sunderland have been on the road... Bob Stokoe was back.

But an instant Dr Cure-all? Alas, for the contingent from Roker Park at Valley Parade, not yet, anyway. Relegation stares Sunderland in the face, even more so after Bradford City's recovery from 2-1 down to win an exciting game with two goals in three minutes, the first a dubious penalty.

That decision by referee Jeff Bray to penalize Agha for handball did not go down well with Stokoe. Fingers were poked in the direction of the officials, who responded with a smile. Stokoe grinned back. He is too big to bear malice and he did not show it.

"It changed the game against us and lifted the crowd," he said. "It was a bit harsh but I suppose that was the fear factor they have been talking about. The team doesn't know what to do when it gets into a leading position."

For Stokoe's sake, more than Sunderland's, the hope is that he will succeed in the six games he has left, considering his team is neither brimming with confidence or quality.

If he fails? He would not duck the responsibility and pin the blame on Lawrie McMenemy, who left the club last week. "All my ambition is to keep Sunderland in the second division," he said. "I would take it very badly if we went down. I have been given the responsibility and I cannot make excuses."

For a man who had become accustomed to spending his Saturdays on the golf course, Stokoe seemed genuinely embarrassed by the sudden attention. "With all the attention on me, it was as if I was going to influence things," he said, knowing full well he intends to do just that. "But I hope some of the attention switches off me now."

He has hopes, with the largest crowd of the season at Roker Park expected for tonight's visit of Leeds, which will be a poignant reminder of a certain encounter in 1973 which provided him with his most auspicious moment in football management, as he ran onto the Wembley pitch to embrace Jim Montgomery, the Sunderland goalkeeper, after his team's 1-0 victory.

At 56, Stokoe tries to keep a lower profile now, so much so that he seemed surprised to find photographers' cameras constantly focused on his craggy features as he did on finding a further cluster of media men awaiting him outside the dressing room. His retirement has been set aside, interrupted by the call on Thursday morning from the Sunderland chairman, Bob Marley.

"When the phone goes at home these days, it's mostly for the missus," he said. "This is a different kind of lifestyle. I thought all the worries were over."

BRADFORD CITY: P. Litchfield, S. Mitchell, G. Goddard, S. McCall, G. Oliver, D. Evans, J. Hendrie, G. Abbott, J. Smith, L. Leonard, R. Fletcher, L. Hall, M. Ellis. SUNDERLAND: I. Henderson, R. Agha, A. Kennedy, G. Armstrong, J. Gray, G. Bennett, S. Doyle, D. Sandilands, K. Borthwick, M. Proctor, E. Gates. Referee: J. E. Bray.

Sheedy provides the bright light in an otherwise dull day

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

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|-------------|---|
| Aston Villa | 0 |
| Everton | 1 |

Feet were shuffled, papers were rustled, eyes were averted and nobody spoke. The uneasy silence was broken by Billy McNeill. "That's it, then," he muttered. Rather than signalling the end of an awkward and abbreviated Press conference, Aston Villa's manager might have been indicating the premature conclusion of two races.

He stated that Everton are sure to finish on top of the first division. He cannot see "anyone stopping them now." He would not commit himself as to the eventual fate of his own club but Villa seem equally destined to come to rest at the bottom.

Today's visit to Charlton Athletic, the side a point above them, represents their last realistic chance of dragging up their anchor. They cannot expect to make significant progress in their remaining fixtures, either at home to West Ham United and Sheffield Wednesday or particularly at Highbury and Old Trafford.

Only Hunt, Villa's captain, had both a clear imagination and the time to use it. Dorigo, a left back watched specifically by Don Howe, England's coach, was competent but the rest formed an untidy mess. None more so than Elliott, who appeared to be intent on dismembering Clarke.

He deserved to be sent off for one of several late challenges, not so much because he had early been booked for a similar assault but because of his unnecessary stupidity.

Clarke happened to be some 70 yards away from Villa's goal at the time. Everton rose above an otherwise undistinguished fixture for 25 minutes. That was more than long enough. Sheedy, an elusive figure constantly drifting in from the left to support the front pair, was the individual to lift them and it was appropriate that he should score the decisive goal.

Shortly after his glorious volley eight minutes after the interval, he was taken off as a precautionary measure to protect a swollen knee. As long as Everton avoid defeat at Anfield next Saturday, the fitness of the influential Sheedy is the lone cloud on their bright horizon.

Villa's, sadly, grows darker still. Within a few months they may yet be staging second division fixtures in one of the country's far corners. On Saturday it happened to celebrate its nineteenth birthday. Rather than a party, the afternoon was more like a quiet wake.

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Even if they do manage to avoid automatic relegation, their constructive ideas are so restricted that they would not enter the play-offs with anything more than limited hopes. Though they are prepared to kick, scratch and bite, they are not carrying enough equipment to break down substantial doors.

They were armed on Saturday with a couple of ineffective battering rams, Aspinall and Gray, and a more subtle weapon in Burke, an 18-year-old who had never been used before. Their more experienced wingers, Walters and Daley, were unavailable through injury and McNeill considers that they are still doubtful.

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MOTOR CYCLING

Haslam out as US riders roar ahead

By Michael Scott

The British team captain, Ron Haslam, pulled out of the Shell Oils Transatlantic Challenge races at Donington Park yesterday, as the American team drew still further ahead, 627.5 points to 485.5.

Haslam cited brake problems as the reason for his retirement. "Because my Honda's brakes are fading, I can't ride close to anybody, for my own safety and theirs," he said. But he was clearly disappointed at his team's rout at the hands of the US Superbike specialists. He said the Americans had years of experience with their Superbikes (an American category of highly-tuned 750cc street bikes). "But in Britain they're new to us, and our bikes are miles slower." He hoped to return for the final three races today.

Haslam's withdrawal followed another runaway American success in the first race, where Wayne Rainey (Honda) trailed his arch-rival Kevin Schwantz (Suzuki) until the closing stages, then overtook three corners from the finish.

The second race was disrupted by rain which caused some crashes. The was stopped at half-distance, after Brian Marquardt fell heavily at Redgate Corner, his bike catching fire. Phillips broke his collarbone, wrist and elbow.

American rider John Ashmead fell on the next bend. He was taken to Derby Royal Infirmary with back injuries.

The final race was another set-piece: Schwantz and Rainey resumed their grudge match-up from the first race, after Rainey was out on an error on the final lap.

RESULTS: Fourth Round: 1. W Rainey (Honda), 125.0; 2. K Schwantz (Suzuki), 125.0; 3. G Goodenough (USA, Suzuki), 125.0; 4. W Rainey (Honda), 125.0; 5. J Phillips (Honda), 125.0; 6. J Phillips (Honda), 125.0; 7. J Phillips (Honda), 125.0; 8. J Phillips (Honda), 125.0; 9. J Phillips (Honda), 125.0; 10. J Phillips (Honda), 125.0.

MOTOR RALLYING

McRae's win is a record

By Derek Hill

Jimmy McRae of Scotland scored a record-equalling fifth win on the Rothmans Circuit of Ireland Rally when the second round of the Shell Oils Rally Championship ended in Waterford yesterday.

Building on an overnight lead of three seconds, McRae drew steadily away all day and was fastest on seven of the eight stages in Southern Ireland's Ford Sierra Cosworth.

In winning for the fifth time he equalled the record set by Paddy Hopkirk, the BMC Cooper S driver who last won the event in 1967.

David Liddell, of Wales, finished runner-up in his Audi Quattro coupe almost a minute behind but Russell Brooks, three times winner of the event, hit a tree in his Opel Kadett and lost third place.

The new leader of the championship is the Finnish driver, Sebastian Lindholm, with 30 points from two third places in his Audi Quattro coupe.

RESULTS: 1. J McRae (Ford Sierra) 3hr 52m 22.2s; 2. D Liddell (Audi Quattro) 3hr 53m 10.0s; 3. R Brooks (Opel Kadett) 3hr 54m 00.0s; 4. P Hopkirk (Ford Sierra) 3hr 54m 10.0s; 5. A McRae (Opel Kadett) 3hr 54m 10.0s; 6. J Liddell (Audi Quattro) 3hr 54m 10.0s; 7. J Liddell (Audi Quattro) 3hr 54m 10.0s; 8. J Liddell (Audi Quattro) 3hr 54m 10.0s; 9. J Liddell (Audi Quattro) 3hr 54m 10.0s; 10. J Liddell (Audi Quattro) 3hr 54m 10.0s.

BASKETBALL

England have no reason to be complacent

By Nicholas Harting

With the Russians, not to mention the West Germans awaiting them by the end of the month, England will do well to rest on the laurels of complacency after their first easy win in the Home Championship at Oldham on Saturday.

Considering Ireland had beaten Wales by 15 points the previous week, and that Wales were then overwhelmed 86-46 by Scotland at Aberdeen on Saturday, the margin of England's expected victory over Wales in their second game at Halifax tonight may reach record proportions.

As coach of a team playing its games on home soil, David Titmus could hardly wish for anything more. But on Saturday it was only when Titmus said his one new cap, Jeff Jones back on court midway through the first half that Irish resistance crumbled. It had been with Jones on the bench, from 18-10 down to level at 22-22, after which they were never in contention. "We still have a mental problem," Danny Fulton, the Ireland coach said. "I asked all the players before-hand if they thought they could beat England and although they all said 'Yes', I didn't believe one of them."

Leading by 40-30 at the interval, England stretched their advantage on the resumption with two three-pointers from oel Moore and one by Jones, Ireland brought on Mark Fecteau, who made up for his 5' 7" stature with some sparkling distribution but let down the paltry four-point contribution of Kad Butler

Honeyghan's uphill path to the honeypot

By Srikanth Sen, Boxing Correspondent

The road to the million dollar unification bout between Lloyd Honeyghan, the World Boxing Council champion, and Mark Breland, the brilliant young American holder of the World Boxing Association welterweight title, looks markedly steeper after Honeyghan's hard bout with Maurice Blocker, a little-known American challenger, at the Albert Hall on Saturday night.

Honeyghan is to have a well-earned rest after two defences. In nine months' time he faces a mandatory bout against the No. 1 challenger, who could be the hard-hitting Simon Brown. The Jamaican-born American could stop Honeyghan having that big pay day with Breland. Honeyghan could, of course, disregard the two-year WBC ban on Breland for boxing a South African and go for the money before his compulsory defence.

Though Honeyghan gained a unanimous decision over two of the three judges, Arsen Klop, of Luxembourg, and Bob Logist, of Belgium, making it 8-1 and 6-1 respectively for Honeyghan, and the third judge, Roland Barrovecchio, of Italy, 6-3, the scoring did not properly reflect the bout.

Ringside scoring varied from two to three round margins for Honeyghan to a

win for Blocker. On my card Honeyghan was 4-3 up going into the last round, which I felt he drew because Blocker took the round but was penalized a point for hitting low. Honeyghan had to run to stay out of trouble and finish on his feet.

Throughout, the better boxing came from the American, the heavier punches from Honeyghan.

RESULTS: World Boxing Council welterweight championship (10 rounds) Lloyd Honeyghan (GB) vs Maurice Blocker (USA), 10 rounds, 10 rounds, 10 rounds, 10 rounds, 10 rounds, 10 rounds, 10 rounds, 10 rounds, 10 rounds, 10 rounds. (US) vs (GB) 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 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TELEVISION AND RADIO

Edited by Peter Dear
and Peter Davalle

Lads from the Gorbals of Glasgow, as seen through Bert Hardy's viewfinder in 1948 (on Channel 4, 8.30pm)

● **BERT HARDY'S WORLD** (Channel 4, 8.30pm) recalls the great days of photo-journalism, before television killed the news magazine. The eldest of seven children brought up in two rooms in London's Gorbals, Hardy was a self-taught photographer who captured with vivid sympathy the lives of ordinary people. In 1940 he joined the staff of *Picture Post*, where his brilliant pictures of the London blitz earned him the paper's first photographic by-line. For a decade, Hardy and *Picture Post* drew national attention to the darker corners of Britain. His favourite picture (left) was taken in 1948 in the Glasgow slums. Wherever he went, from Liverpool's Chinatown to the Elephant and Castle, London, he found poetry in

squalor. *Bert Hardy's World* is really two programmes. The first is an account of Hardy's career with Hardy himself as an engaging raconteur. The second is a look back by people captured in his pictures to their lives of 40 years ago. In 1950 Hardy and James Cameron exposed the barbarous treatment of political prisoners by our allies, the South Koreans. The story was killed and *Picture Post* went steadily downhill. Hardy had a spell in advertising and in the 1960s retired to a farm in Surrey. With his sight failing, he rarely takes pictures now — except in his mind.

Peter Waymark

● **Peter Davalle writes:** Michael Wall's Monday Play, *The Wide-brimmed Hat* (Radio 4, 8.15pm) is grand opera without the music. There is, however, the occasional snatch from *Nabucco* to remind us that this is the Venice of the 1850s when some Austrian-hating revolutionaries saw themselves as the nearest things to Verdi's Jewish slaves and chucked bombs into gondolas to unnerve their alien masters. The play gives Edward Petherbridge (Lord Peter Wimsey, every Wednesday, on BBC2) yet another chance to show off his quintessential Englishness as an innocent in Venice, and allows Eleanor Bron, as the aristocratic freedom fighter and Camille-like heroine, to show off her talent for assuming a foreign accent like a true native.

Eleanor Bron, as the revolutionary, and Edward Petherbridge as the painter in *The Wide-brimmed Hat* (Radio 4, 8.15pm)

- BBC1**
- 6.00 Ceefax AM. News headlines, weather, travel and sports bulletins. 6.55 Weather.
 - 7.00 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough, Sally Magnusson, and Jeremy Paxman. National and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news and travel reports at 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; weather at 7.25, 7.55 and 8.25.
 - 8.40 Cartoons from MGM 8.55 Regional news and weather. 9.00 *Dudley Do-Right*. (r) 9.10 *The Monkees*. (r) 9.35 Why Don't You...? Entertaining ideas for children.
 - 10.00 News and weather 10.05 *Unsub*. Children's religious series presented by Bryan Murray and Lynne Kieran. 10.25 Children's BBC. Andy Crane with programme news, and birthday greetings. 10.30 Play School presented by Wayne Jackman and Elizabeth Watts. 10.50 Paddlington. (r) 10.55 Five to Eleven. Joanna Lumley with a thought for the day. 11.00 News and weather 11.05 *Open Air* presented by Bob Wellings and Eamonn Holmes. Includes news and weather at 12.00.
 - 12.15 Grandstand introduced by Harry Graham. The line-up is (subject to alteration) 12.20 Football Focus; 12.40 and 1.45 Squash: the Hi-Tec British Ladies Open; 1.00 News and weather; 1.05 Basketball: the final of the Carlsberg Nations Championship; 2.15, 3.35 and 3.55 Snooker: the Embassy World Professional Championship; 3.20 Racing: the Jameson Irish Grand National from Fairyhouse; 3.50 Half-time; 4.35 Final score.
 - 5.05 News with Debbie Throver. Weather. 5.15 Sport/Regional news.
- BBC2**
- 5.20 Disney Time introduced by David Jason. Includes clips from *Fantasia*, *The Aristocats*, and *Dumbo*.
 - 6.00 *World Rock 'n' Roll Trophy* introduced by Sarah Greene from the Bournemouth International Centre at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news and travel reports at 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; weather at 7.25, 7.55 and 8.25.
 - 8.40 Cartoons from MGM 8.55 Regional news and weather. 9.00 *Dudley Do-Right*. (r) 9.10 *The Monkees*. (r) 9.35 Why Don't You...? Entertaining ideas for children.
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 - 5.05 News with Debbie Throver. Weather. 5.15 Sport/Regional news.

- BBC2**
- 9.00 Ceefax.
 - 10.00 Sign Extra. (r)
 - 10.25 *World Snooker*. Willie Thorne plays Stephen Hendry; and Terry Griffiths meets Jimmy White.
 - 11.45 *Film: Wings in the Wind* (1975) starring Dan Gibson. A dramatized documentary about a naturalist who raises three geese as his home on a Canadian nature reserve. Directed by Robert Ryan.
 - 1.15 *Film: Quo Vadis* (1951) starring Peter Ustinov, Robert Taylor, Deborah Kerr, and Fray Curran. Lavish production with Ustinov playing the role of a victorious emperor who falls in love with a young Christian woman (Kerr). Ustinov is in his element as the insane Nero. Directed by Mervyn Le Roy.
 - 3.55 *A Greek Tragedy*. An Academy Award winning animated film about how an ancient temple to the goddess of time. Directed by Mervyn Le Roy.
 - 4.00 *Jerusalem*. Playwright and journalist, Michael Frayn, visits Jerusalem at the time when Passover Jews mingle with the Easter pilgrims. (r)
 - 5.05 *World Snooker*. The conclusion of the first round match between Kirk Stevens and Steve Longworth; and the start of the Jimmy White game against Dean Reynolds.
 - 6.00 *Film: Cowboy* (1958) starring Glenn Ford and Jack Lemmon. Frank Harris, bored with his job as a Chicago hotel clerk, packs his bags and travels south to join a cattle drive bound for Mexico. It doesn't take long before his romantic notions of a cowboy's life are shattered. Directed by Delmer Daves.
 - 7.35 *Open Space*. New Variety at the Hackney Empire. Last year, after decades as a bingo hall, the Hackney Empire celebrated its 50th birthday by opening its doors as a theatre once again.
 - 8.10 *The Waugh Trilogy*. The third and final programme in the Arena Special series about the life and work of Evelyn Waugh.
 - 9.10 *World Snooker*. Tony Knowles v Mike Hallett; and Alex Higgins against John Wright.
 - 10.00 *Moonlighting*. When Maudie and David decide not to take the case of investigating a house where things go bump in the night, Ms Dipietro and Mr Viola step into the breach.
 - 10.50 *Live 42: The Wembley Concert*. A Whistle Test Extra recorded last December.
 - 11.35 *World Snooker*. Highlights of the day's play in the Embassy World Professional Championship.
 - 12.05 Weather.

- ITV, LONDON**
- 7.00 TV-am. *The Wide Awake Club* Bank Holiday Special. The guests include pop singer Jaki Graham, and animal expert Jimmy McKay. Plus, James Baker with a news special on the Royal Marines in a contest designed to test courage and endurance to the limit.
 - 7.30 *Coronation Street*. Gail returns to work. (Cont'd)
 - 8.00 *Film: From Russia With Love* (1963) starring Sean Connery, Daniela Bianchi, Robert Shaw, and Lotte Lenya. The second of the James Bond films finds the secret agent sent to Istanbul to assist in the defection of a clerk from the Russian Embassy who is willing to deliver a valuable cipher machine. But, unbeknown to Bond, she is working for SPECTRE who want her to lure him to his death. Directed by Terence Young.
 - 10.10 News.
 - 10.25 *Prospects*. Comedy drama series about two young, unsuccessful entrepreneurs from the Isle of Dogs in east London. This evening, desperate for £200, they put Uncle Harry's foot-proof dog racing system to the test with spectacular results. But a winning run is followed by the trouble of the Starring Gary Olsen and Brian Boyle. (r)
 - 11.25 *Film: The Old Man Who Cried Wolf* (1970) starring Edward G. Robinson (in an Oscar-winning role), and Martin Balsam, and Diane Baker. A made-for-television drama about a man who, after failing to convince the police that a murder has been committed, decides to investigate the murder himself unaware that he is being watched all the time by the murderer. Directed by Walter Grauman.
 - 12.50 *Crossroads*. Signs of a

- ITV, LONDON**
- plonk in the grounds do not amuse Daniel.
 - 6.30 *Run the Gauntlet* presented by David Jensen and Suzanne Dendo. A team of Sports Specialists challenge a team from the Royal Marines in a contest designed to test courage and endurance to the limit.
 - 7.30 *Coronation Street*. Gail returns to work. (Cont'd)
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 - 12.50 *Crossroads*. Signs of a

- CHANNEL 4**
- 12.00 *Film: Magnificent Obsession* (1954) starring Rock Hudson and Jane Wyman. Romantic melodrama, based on the best-selling novel by Lloyd C. Douglas, about a doctor-cum-playboy who becomes obsessed with his part in the death of a surgeon and the blinding of his wife. He resumes his career and becomes a celebrated brain surgeon with the chance of curing the widow's blindness. Directed by Douglas Sirk.
 - 2.00 *Circuit of Ireland Motor Rally*. The third and final day finds the cars tearing through picturesque Waterford. Followed by the presentations.
 - 2.30 *Channel 4 Racing* from Kempton Park and Doncaster. Derek Thompson, from Kempton Park, introduces coverage of the Middlesex Handicap Stakes (2.40), the Bontell's Handicap Stakes (3.10), the Quail Stakes (3.40), and the Selfridges Rosebery Stakes (4.10). At 3.25 there is the Jameson Irish Grand National.
 - 4.30 *Countdown*. The reigning champion of the words and numbers game is challenged by Steve Haggerty, a British Rail trackman from Stamford, Lincolnshire.
 - 5.00 *Film: Guess Who's Coming to Dinner* (1967) starring Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn (in an Oscar-winning role), and Sidney Poitier. A comedy drama about a couple whose liberal and progressive ideas are put to the test when their daughter announces her engagement to a black doctor. Directed by Stanley Kramer (Oscar).
 - 7.00 News summary and weather followed by *Who Are the Deobols?* A documentary about the Deobol family, comprising Bob and Dorothy and their 19 adopted children, most of them disabled. (r)
 - 8.00 *Brookside*. The Cockhills attend Rod's passing out parade.
 - 8.30 *Bert Hardy's World*. A profile of the celebrated photo-journalist. (see Choice)
 - 9.40 *Rude Health*. Comedy series about three disparate doctors serving a Home Counties surgery. Starring John Wells, John Bett, and Paul Mori.
 - 10.15 *Eleventh Hour Cinema*: Anne Devlin (1984) starring Brid Brennan. A drama about the abortive 1804 Republican uprising in Ireland led by Robert Emmet, and the increasing involvement of his mistress, Anne Devlin, in the movement. Directed by Pat Murphy. Ends at 12.20.

- VARIATIONS**
- BBC1** WALES 8.15pm-8.30pm Sports News Wales 11.15-12.45pm Rugby Special (Cardiff v The Barbarians) 12.45-1.15pm News and weather BBC2 WALES 12.45-1.15pm News and weather BBC2 WALES 1.15-1.45pm News and weather BBC2 WALES 1.45-2.15pm News and weather BBC2 WALES 2.15-2.45pm News and weather BBC2 WALES 2.45-3.15pm News and weather BBC2 WALES 3.15-3.45pm News and weather BBC2 WALES 3.45-4.15pm News and weather BBC2 WALES 4.15-4.45pm News and weather BBC2 WALES 4.45-5.15pm News and weather BBC2 WALES 5.15-5.45pm News and weather BBC2 WALES 5.45-6.15pm News and weather BBC2 WALES 6.15-6.45pm News and weather BBC2 WALES 6.45-7.15pm News and weather BBC2 WALES 7.15-7.45pm News and weather BBC2 WALES 7.45-8.15pm News and weather BBC2 WALES 8.15-8.45pm News and weather BBC2 WALES 8.45-9.15pm News and weather BBC2 WALES 9.15-9.45pm News and weather BBC2 WALES 9.45-10.15pm News and weather BBC2 WALES 10.15-10.45pm News and weather BBC2 WALES 10.45-11.15pm News and weather BBC2 WALES 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